

Soviet Trading Bloc Changes Oil Pricing System at Summit

MOSCOW—Comecon, the Soviet-led economic bloc, ended a summit meeting here Thursday with an agreement to drop a pricing system for Soviet oil that has been a divisive issue within the 10-nation alliance.

Earlier, Tass news agency said President Konstantin U. Chernenko closed the meeting with a speech calling on the West to let capitalism and communism live in "peaceful coexistence."

But he said that "reactionary imperialist circles," especially in the United States, were testing the commitment of the Soviet alliance to peace.

The official who announced the oil-pricing agreement at a news conference indicated that the Soviet Union did not meet, reported demands by its allies to increase oil shipments.

Boris Gostev, deputy head of the Communist Party's economics department, also did not say whether the Soviet Union had agreed to

increase what it pays for the farm products and machinery bought in return for oil sales to its allies.

According to Western diplomats, the gap between oil prices and farm and machinery prices has been the subject of major disputes within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, known as Comecon.

It was the first gathering of the bloc's party chiefs since 1969, when they forged an ambitious development program that was ratified by government heads in 1971.

Mr. Gostev told Soviet and foreign journalists at the news conference that the summit participants talked of making top-level meetings more frequent, perhaps during each five-year economic plan.

He also said the gathering addressed the issue of oil prices in one of two final documents.

"We had used a flexible scale of prices based on the five-year average of world prices" that has been in operation since 1976, he said. "Now we shall use a method based more on current prices in the world market." He did not elaborate.

Because oil prices on the Soviet and world markets fluctuate, it was impossible to say if pricing changes would raise or lower the cost of oil to Comecon customers. The pricing system in any case affects only sales from the Soviet Union to its Comecon partners and not to the West.

The Soviet Union subsidized its oil sales within Comecon in the 1970s. When prices skyrocketed in that decade, the five-year system cushioned Comecon buyers.

But the decline in prices of the 1980s has not been felt in the bloc because the higher prices of years before were still figured into the Soviet average. Meanwhile, Soviet production costs have risen steeply.

In his speech, Mr. Chernenko said, "A dangerous test of strength, being imposed on us by most reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, is not our choice, nor our policy. But we will be able to stand up for ourselves."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Congratulations are offered to Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, left, after the Dutch parliament approved the government's compromise plan on deployment. From left,

Mr. van den Broek, Maarten Engwirda of the opposition Democrats '66, Ed Nijpels of the Liberals, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Defense Minister Jacob de Ruiter.

Dutch Assembly Approves Plan On Deployment

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

THE HAGUE—After two days of intense debate, the Dutch parliament voted early Thursday to approve the cabinet's plan to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles on Dutch soil on a delayed, conditional basis.

The center-right coalition of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers won approval to deploy 48 intermediate-range cruise nuclear missiles unless the Soviet Union immediately halts its nuclear buildup in Eastern Europe.

Under terms of the government's compromise plan, the final decision on deployment would be delayed until November 1985 and installation of the missiles would move from late 1986, as originally planned, to 1988.

In the debate preceding the vote, Mr. Lubbers said the missiles would not be deployed "if the Soviet Union freezes its arsenal of SS-20s." However, he said, "if the number of SS-20s exceeds that of June 1, we have to bear the consequences and deploy, which is our duty to the alliance."

On the only roll call vote, the parliament voted, 79-71, in favor of the government's compromise. Other votes were by show of hands.

Although the plan is the Netherlands' first substantive commitment to deploy the missiles, it also is the first serious break from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's deployment timetable.

U.S. military analysts based in Europe have expressed doubt that the Dutch will be able to make good on even the revised deployment date, given the continuing political uncertainties and the difficult logistics of deployment planning.

The intensity of the debate Wednesday night and early Thursday, along with the shouts of hundreds of protesters outside the parliament building, reflected how deeply the country has been divided by the nuclear issue.

The broad-based anti-nuclear movement had rejected the compromise plan, calling it "a sellout."

NATO's decision in December 1979 calling for the installation of 572 U.S. missiles in five West European countries was the West's principal response to the Soviet nuclear buildup that began in the mid-1970s.

Deployment has begun in West Germany, Britain and Italy, and ground preparation for missile installation has started in Belgium.

Mr. Lubbers hailed the compromise, which was approved by the cabinet June 1, as a "contribution to arms control" and a challenge to

the Soviet Union to stop its missile buildup, but it is in fact a series of compromises that has allowed his government to survive the missile issue.

Of the two parties making up the government coalition, the rightist Liberals supported the original deployment timetable, but several members of Mr. Lubbers' own Christian Democrats, including Defense Minister Jacob de Ruiter, opposed it.

During the debate, small rightist parties demanded that the country hold to the 1979 timetable, while opposition Labor members called for an unconditional freeze of deployment in all NATO countries.

There are factors that appear likely to reduce the effect of the Dutch action on overall deployment strategy.

The decisions by the West German, Italian and British parliaments to approve initial deployments late last year were a major blow to the anti-nuclear movement. In the months since deployment began in those countries, the level of public concern over nuclear issues and the potency of well-organized protest movements have waned.

There is little evidence to suggest that any of the parliaments in other deploying countries will review their commitments to the timetable in light of the Dutch decision.

The Netherlands' decision is far less radical a departure from NATO strategy than alternatives discussed in recent months. Other plans called for postponing deployment until a time of crisis and accepting only some of the 48 missiles.

Appeal to Moscow
The Dutch government said Thursday that it would appeal to Moscow to move toward arms control. Reuters reported from The Hague.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said the Dutch compromise should be used to try to persuade the Soviet Union to freeze its arsenal of SS-20 rockets.

NATO Applauds Decision
NATO officials said Thursday they were pleased with the decision in the Dutch parliament. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

"The feeling around here is one of satisfaction that the parliament has endorsed the government's position," said one alliance official who asked not to be named. "The Dutch decision seems to indicate to us that the Dutch are prepared to implement the deployment decision if it comes to that."

Two Israelis Plead Guilty To Terrorism Against Arabs

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM—Two Israeli Army reserve officers in the trial of 25 alleged Jewish terrorists pleaded guilty Thursday to a variety of conspiracy charges, including membership in a "terrorist organization."

This marked the first time since the suspected Jewish terrorists were arrested April 27 that any of them has publicly confirmed that there was a Jewish "terrorist organization" designed to plan and carry out terrorist attacks against West Bank Arab leaders and Islamic holy places.

There is a specific Israeli law prohibiting "membership in a terrorist organization," which up until now has almost exclusively been applied to Arabs who were members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and various other underground Palestinian groups.

The two defendants, Gilad Peli and Yosef Tzuri, pleaded guilty in Jerusalem District Court after the prosecution agreed to reduce the charges against the two men in return for their guilty pleas.

On Wednesday, a Justice Ministry spokesman had announced that one of the two men had admitted belonging to the terrorist group.

The prosecution has apparently decided to engage in plea-bargaining with certain defendants charged with lesser crimes in order to enlist their cooperation in the prosecution of those being tried for more serious acts of violence, such as the six defendants accused of premeditated murder. Noam Vinok, the first defendant to plea-bargain with the prosecutor, was sentenced last week to 18 months in prison for transporting mines intended for use in blowing up Arab buses.

The trial is the largest involving terrorists in Israeli history, and it is being closely followed and widely debated by the Israeli public.

The attacks involved the planting of bombs that killed two Arab mayors in the West Bank in 1980, an assault on an Islamic University in Hebron that killed 3 Palestinian Arabs and wounded 33 last summer; the planting of bombs



PASTORA VOW—Edén Pastora Gómez, the wounded Nicaraguan rebel, promised from his bed in a Caracas clinic to continue to fight the Sandinist government even if the United States withholds its support. Page 4.

Democratic Campaign Moves Into Negotiations

Vice Presidential Politics, Party Unity Are Behind-the-Scenes Business

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—When it comes to vice presidential politics and the prospects for a unified Democratic Party, it is essential to understand that the presidential campaign has entered a period when the behind-the-scenes negotiations of campaign operatives become more important than the public performances of the candidates.

In the public part of the campaign, this has been a period for making time. Anyone eager to know what is going on has had to make do with Senator Gary Hart's speeches and the occasional press releases intended to keep the electorate up to date on thoughts that occurred to Walter F. Mondale on

his vacation at Southampton, New York.

Mr. Mondale promised to bring order and high seriousness to the task of choosing a running mate. Mr. Hart has said that he will continue his presidential candidacy,

CAMPAIGN MEMO
but will do so without denouncing the former vice president by name.

Meanwhile, the real business has been conducted, quite energetically, over the telephone lines and lunch tables of this sweltering city. It is a conciliatory process in which the participants are trying to figure out whether they can make a deal, and it is going on at several levels.

Since the last primaries on June 5, Oliver C. Heckel, the Hart campaign chairman, and Robert G. Beckel, the Mondale campaign manager, have been in close and amiable communication.

At the same time, John R. Reilly, the Washington lawyer who is Mr. Mondale's senior counselor, and John McEvoy, the Washington lawyer who is Mr. Hart's senior counselor, have been designated the main emissaries for their candidates, and their talks are under way.

On a less formal basis, Robert S. Strauss, the designated wise man on the Mondale side, has met with Patrick H. Caddell, the chief strategist for Mr. Hart.

The upshot of all this is that a Mondale-Hart ticket is much more of a possibility today than anyone on either side would have predicted

a few weeks ago, given the angry tone of the primaries and the fact that neither man has much regard for the other.

A Mondale-Hart ticket should be by no means elevated to a betting favorite. Even so, the fact that senior Mondale aides regard it as "an open question" is noteworthy.

A new Gallup Poll released Wednesday indicates that a heavy majority of Democrats would like to see a Mondale-Hart ticket. Fifty-nine percent of those interviewed endorsed this ticket, with only 27 percent opposed.

The poll, however, offered no support for Mr. Hart's contention that he would be the stronger opponent against President Ronald Reagan. It showed Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale both running behind Mr. Reagan by about 10 percentage points.

There is growing sentiment in the Hart campaign that the senator cannot automatically spurn the vice presidential nomination if it is offered.

In this reasoning, Mr. Hart would not simply be rejecting a chance to play second fiddle in 1984 if he turned down an offer. He would also be giving some other politician a chance to emerge as an equal competitor for the mantle of party leadership in 1988 or 1992.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Lenders, U.S. Impatient Over Argentina's Stance

By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The U.S. government and commercial bank lenders are losing patience with Argentina over its inability to reach an agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

U.S. Treasury officials said they would decide Friday whether to extend a commitment made March 30 to lend Argentina \$300 million when a tentative agreement is reached with the IMF.

However, banking and Argentine sources said they believed that the Reagan administration was leaning toward cancellation of the commitment in order to register displeasure over what was seen as an unwillingness to negotiate a new policy with the IMF.

Commercial banks are scheduled to meet Friday in New York to review the Argentine negotiations and to decide whether to roll over a \$750-million loan coming due that day. They also will discuss whether to lend Argentina \$100 million to \$125 million to help pay about \$450 million in overdue interest on

bank loans that must be met by June 30.

[The U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, told a Senate Finance subcommittee Thursday that the June 30 payment was less important than long-term adjustments. Reuters reported from Washington.]

On Monday, Argentina submitted its own economic proposals in a letter of intent on essentially a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

[The Argentine labor minister, Juan Manuel Casella, said Thursday in Geneva that the IMF austerity program was "socially totally inapplicable" because from 1979-82 real wages were reduced by inflation to the point where workers received the lowest pay since 1955 and were incapable of bearing another reduction. It was reported by The Associated Press.]

The Argentine Embassy in Washington issued a conciliatory statement Tuesday saying the letter of intent would be the basis for negotiating, carefully noting that there were plans to reduce the budget deficit in return for raising wages.

Eduardo Wiesner, who headed the IMF team in Buenos Aires, was due back in Washington on Thursday with the letter of intent. IMF officials said Mr. Wiesner would meet with the managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, to see whether there was room for negotiation.

The U.S. government, commercial banks and other lending countries joined in a rescue operation in March that enabled Argentina to pay bank interest due March 31. Buenos Aires was given three more months to negotiate an economic program with the IMF and refinance about \$20 billion in maturing debt with bank lenders.

Dominican Republic Relents
Edward Cady of The Washington Post reported from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic:

Despite the danger of more street violence, the Dominican government is getting ready to back down from defiance of the IMF by sharply increasing petroleum prices, possibly before July 1. The increase may reopen lines of credit from the IMF itself, commercial banks and other governments.

President Salvador Jorge Blanco suspended negotiations with the IMF in May, citing the danger of unrest.

The IMF withheld the second installment of a three-year, \$430-million loan. Foreign governments in the Club of Paris and commercial creditors had made renegotiation of their loan agreements contingent on IMF agreement.



Street urchins relaxing in a youth center in Bogotá, where they can get food and assistance.

From Filthy Rags to a Ray of Hope Bogotá Youths Rehabilitated Through Priest's Respect

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BOGOTÁ—Dressed in filthy clothes, gangs of street kids wander Bogotá at all hours, begging and stealing and then falling asleep huddled together in doorways.

At first sight they evoke pity. Tens of thousands of abandoned children inhabit this city, and that group of urchins in the central city known as *gambus*—taken directly from gamine, which was originally French—are the most visible reminder of the problems of family disintegration accompanying Colombia's urbanization.

Yet the urchins, mainly boys between the ages of 8 and 18, in fact comprise an elite, surviving and

even prospering on their own. They are tough, wily and well embarked on a life of crime.

Further, the urchins are distinguished by their strong sense of freedom. They travel widely around the country, speak a slang unintelligible to outsiders and accept only the rules of their gangs.

Rejecting a society that rejects them, the urchins have therefore long been considered beyond rehabilitation.

But in the early 1970s, the Rev. Javier de Nicoló, an Italian-born Roman Catholic priest, decided to respect rather than repress the urchins in an attempt to get them to change their ways.

"I used to visit inmates in the

juvenile prison," he recalled, "and I found that I was reaching out to a hand that was handcuffed. So I thought, what if I reach out to it? It is not handcuffed! The change was dramatic. In a spontaneous situation, it was so much easier to form a friendship."

Father de Nicoló, 56, has built up Bogotá's one successful rehabilitation program for street urchins around the principle of voluntary participation. "The essential thing for a gamine is his freedom," he said.

From the moment the children leave home, fleeing violence, neglect or hopeless poverty, they learn the rule of everyone for him-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

INSIDE

■ Chancellor Kohl said more East Germans had taken refuge in West Germany's mission in East Berlin. Page 2.

■ White House policy-makers are proposing a sharp cut in U.S. funding to foreign population-control programs. Page 3.

■ Pope John Paul II listened to the complaints of a group of Swiss theologians. Page 4.

■ Scientists say they have found a drug that ends the painful symptoms of herpes. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A U.S. panel set the stage for protectionist measures against copper imports. Page 11.

■ Most of the board of Credit-Loire, holding company reportedly opposed the company's bankruptcy filing. Page 11.

WEEKEND

■ Tony Brown has discovered a deep craving among Londoners for a rib restaurant, Mary Blume reports. Page 7.

50 Sikh Soldiers Reportedly Mutiny In Punjab to Protest Temple Assault

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI—About 50 Sikh soldiers in Punjab state refused to obey orders early Thursday, protesting the army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar last week in which hundreds of people were killed, military sources said.

The soldiers, members of the Sikh Light Infantry Division in Amritsar, were dismissed and arrested by other troops, the sources said, and it was not clear whether there had been any violence.

The sources said Thursday that government troops had killed 76 Sikhs in Chowk Mehta, Moga and Bhatinda during a weekend drive against Punjab extremists. Sikhs killed two soldiers and wounded several during the fighting. About 285 Sikhs were arrested.

The Amritsar mutiny occurred a day after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had declared that rebellions by Sikh soldiers were over.

Military sources said about 5,000 Sikh soldiers had deserted their posts in nine different states, in-

cluding Punjab, since the assault on the temple complex June 6 and 7. At least 102 deserters were killed in clashes with military and police pursuers, the sources said. Six hundred were arrested and most of the others surrendered.

The government has said that a few hundred Sikhs deserted and headed either for Punjab or New Delhi, the capital, to protest the army action. The desertions apparently involved only a small percentage of India's Sikh soldiers, who make up about 10 percent of the nation's 1.2 million troops.

The Sikhs who had holed up in the Golden Temple had been demanding greater religious and political rights.

In a report released Wednesday, the government defended the army action at the temple in Amritsar, saying that Punjab, the Sikh heartland, would have "ceased to exist" if terrorism had continued.

The report said the government had evidence that some Sikh extremists had been trained in neigh-

boring Pakistan and in Kashmir state under the cover of "religious training camps." It also said many of the arms seized at the temple had been smuggled from Pakistan.

Home Secretary M.K. Wali said the extremists, led by a fundamentalist preacher, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, had been able to "paralyze" the state administration and had been giving instructions to police, judiciary and other officials.

In Islamabad on Thursday, a Pakistani government spokesman denied Indian charges that Sikh extremists were trained in Pakistan. He said the allegations were baseless and Pakistan did not interfere in the affairs of other countries.

Republic in Exile

Jagjit Singh Chohan, a Sikh opposition leader in exile in London, on Wednesday named a cabinet, set up a bank account and opened a new headquarters for a government in exile for Punjab, which he called the Republic of Khalistan. The New York Times reported.

19 East Germans Seek Asylum

Kohl Says He's Negotiating to Ease Emigration Problem

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany confirmed Thursday that several East Germans have taken refuge inside West Germany's mission in East Berlin and are demanding asylum in the West.

He said his government was involved in negotiations to resolve their plight.

Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Kohl gave the first official confirmation of recent reports that 19 East Germans, including women and children, have been in the mission for several weeks.

West German officials said the Communist authorities have shown no willingness to cooperate in satisfying the demands for permission to go to the West.

This is in contrast to their cooperation earlier this year when 70 East Germans sought asylum by occupying the West German mission and U.S. Embassy in East Berlin.

The unyielding position adopted by the East German government appears to reflect a crackdown on emigration after the largest exodus

since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961.

More than 20,000 East Germans were granted exit visas in the first four months of this year. Fewer people have been allowed to leave in recent weeks, according to Bonn officials.

The decision to permit thousands of people to leave represented a bold initiative by the East German leadership to purge the country of malcontents. Western diplomats said. Five hundred thousand people are believed to have applied for exit visas.

The East German move followed a series of successful attempts by citizens to force East Berlin to grant visas by refusing to leave Western diplomatic missions in East Berlin and Prague. East Germans can visit Czechoslovakia without a visa.

The most prominent case involved Ingrid Berg, the niece of the East German prime minister, Willi Stoph, and her family. They refused to leave the West German Embassy in Prague until assured of safe passage to the West.

Such incidents were embarrassing to both German governments

at a time when they were eager to avoid a deterioration in relations because of East-West tensions over new nuclear missiles deployed in Europe.

The sharp decline in emigrants last month came as no surprise to the Bonn government, which recognized that the East German authorities could not permit the exodus to continue without causing social and economic turmoil.

There was also relief over the reduced flow of emigrants in West Germany. The emigrants were viewed as a possible economic threat in a period of high unemployment.

West German officials have expressed some qualms that the exit restrictions could be related to Soviet pressure.

Mr. Kohl's government also fears that harsher security measures in East Germany could provoke more desperate efforts by East Germans to flee to the West by occupying diplomatic offices.

Heinrich Windelen, West Germany's minister for inter-German relations, went on television to implore East Germans not to seek asylum by occupying missions and



Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a news conference Thursday.

embassies in East Berlin or Prague. More than 70 percent of East Germany's 17 million citizens can receive West German television programs.

Bonn has urged East Berlin to grant citizens the right to travel to the West once a year in the hope that such opportunities would defuse the emigration issue. But the East German government of Erich Honecker has refused to consider the proposal.

The West Germans intend to raise the question again if Mr. Honecker visits West Germany this autumn as planned. There has been some speculation in Bonn that Mr. Honecker might cancel or postpone the visit if the Soviet Union insists on maintaining a freeze on East-West relations through the U.S. elections.

At Thursday's press conference, Mr. Kohl also denied reports that a new bank credit worth \$400 million for the site of the Jewish German Temple, which was destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 70.

Mr. Kohl, a 31-year-old reserve captain in the Israeli Army and a member of the Moshav Keshet settlement in the Golan Heights, pleaded guilty to "membership in a terrorist organization, conspiracy to cause grievous bodily harm, conspiracy to plant an explosive charge, damaging army property and illegal transport and possession of weapons," said a Justice Ministry spokesman. Yitzhak Feinberg.

Mr. Kohl's plea of guilty to membership in a terrorist organization refers to the charge filed against him that since early 1980 he has been a member in a conspiracy to sabotage the Dome of the Rock.

His admission of having conspired to plant an explosive charge referred to his surveillance in 1980 of the houses of Dr. Ahmed Hamzi Natshe, a prominent Palestinian figure in Bethlehem, and Ibrahim Dakak, the head of the Palestinian Engineers Union on the West Bank.

The Jewish terrorists allegedly intended to place bombs in the cars of the two men but reportedly could not find Mr. Dakak's car on the day of the planned attack and were driven off by a barking dog near Mr. Natshe's automobile.

The presiding judge did not set a date for Mr. Kohl's sentencing. According to his attorney, Yacov Hagler, the maximum sentence for each of the charges to which his client pleaded guilty is 10 years.

The second defendant, Mr. Tzuria, pleaded guilty to charges of "conspiracy to commit a crime, illegal possession of weapons parts and aggravated fraud," the Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The charges against him refer to his involvement in surveillance of the Dome of the Rock to determine the guarding arrangements there and his purchase of eight silencers for Uz submachine guns from a factory after presenting himself as an army officer acting on behalf of the Israel Defense Forces. Mr. Tzuria is a reserve lieutenant in the Israeli Army.

The judge postponed a hearing on his sentencing until July 3.

Mr. Tzuria, 25, is said by friends to be a student from Ramat Hasharon, a suburb of Tel Aviv. He is the only defendant who does not live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank or the Golan Heights. He had worked as a laborer for some time, however, on the West Bank Jewish settlement of Ofra, where he was apparently recruited for activities by the Jewish terrorist underground.

Two Israelis Plead Guilty

(Continued from Page 1)

on five Arab buses, which were dismantled last month before they blew up, and a plot to blow up the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest shrines.

The Dome of the Rock is located on the site of the Jewish German Temple, which was destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 70.

Mr. Kohl, a 31-year-old reserve captain in the Israeli Army and a member of the Moshav Keshet settlement in the Golan Heights, pleaded guilty to "membership in a terrorist organization, conspiracy to cause grievous bodily harm, conspiracy to plant an explosive charge, damaging army property and illegal transport and possession of weapons," said a Justice Ministry spokesman. Yitzhak Feinberg.

Mr. Kohl's plea of guilty to membership in a terrorist organization refers to the charge filed against him that since early 1980 he has been a member in a conspiracy to sabotage the Dome of the Rock.

His admission of having conspired to plant an explosive charge referred to his surveillance in 1980 of the houses of Dr. Ahmed Hamzi Natshe, a prominent Palestinian figure in Bethlehem, and Ibrahim Dakak, the head of the Palestinian Engineers Union on the West Bank.

The Jewish terrorists allegedly intended to place bombs in the cars of the two men but reportedly could not find Mr. Dakak's car on the day of the planned attack and were driven off by a barking dog near Mr. Natshe's automobile.

The presiding judge did not set a date for Mr. Kohl's sentencing. According to his attorney, Yacov Hagler, the maximum sentence for each of the charges to which his client pleaded guilty is 10 years.

The second defendant, Mr. Tzuria, pleaded guilty to charges of "conspiracy to commit a crime, illegal possession of weapons parts and aggravated fraud," the Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The charges against him refer to his involvement in surveillance of the Dome of the Rock to determine the guarding arrangements there and his purchase of eight silencers for Uz submachine guns from a factory after presenting himself as an army officer acting on behalf of the Israel Defense Forces. Mr. Tzuria is a reserve lieutenant in the Israeli Army.

The judge postponed a hearing on his sentencing until July 3.

Mr. Tzuria, 25, is said by friends to be a student from Ramat Hasharon, a suburb of Tel Aviv. He is the only defendant who does not live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank or the Golan Heights. He had worked as a laborer for some time, however, on the West Bank Jewish settlement of Ofra, where he was apparently recruited for activities by the Jewish terrorist underground.

The presiding judge did not set a date for Mr. Kohl's sentencing. According to his attorney, Yacov Hagler, the maximum sentence for each of the charges to which his client pleaded guilty is 10 years.

The second defendant, Mr. Tzuria, pleaded guilty to charges of "conspiracy to commit a crime, illegal possession of weapons parts and aggravated fraud," the Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The charges against him refer to his involvement in surveillance of the Dome of the Rock to determine the guarding arrangements there and his purchase of eight silencers for Uz submachine guns from a factory after presenting himself as an army officer acting on behalf of the Israel Defense Forces. Mr. Tzuria is a reserve lieutenant in the Israeli Army.

The judge postponed a hearing on his sentencing until July 3.

Mr. Tzuria, 25, is said by friends to be a student from Ramat Hasharon, a suburb of Tel Aviv. He is the only defendant who does not live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank or the Golan Heights. He had worked as a laborer for some time, however, on the West Bank Jewish settlement of Ofra, where he was apparently recruited for activities by the Jewish terrorist underground.

The presiding judge did not set a date for Mr. Kohl's sentencing. According to his attorney, Yacov Hagler, the maximum sentence for each of the charges to which his client pleaded guilty is 10 years.

The second defendant, Mr. Tzuria, pleaded guilty to charges of "conspiracy to commit a crime, illegal possession of weapons parts and aggravated fraud," the Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The charges against him refer to his involvement in surveillance of the Dome of the Rock to determine the guarding arrangements there and his purchase of eight silencers for Uz submachine guns from a factory after presenting himself as an army officer acting on behalf of the Israel Defense Forces. Mr. Tzuria is a reserve lieutenant in the Israeli Army.

The judge postponed a hearing on his sentencing until July 3.

Mr. Tzuria, 25, is said by friends to be a student from Ramat Hasharon, a suburb of Tel Aviv. He is the only defendant who does not live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank or the Golan Heights. He had worked as a laborer for some time, however, on the West Bank Jewish settlement of Ofra, where he was apparently recruited for activities by the Jewish terrorist underground.

The presiding judge did not set a date for Mr. Kohl's sentencing. According to his attorney, Yacov Hagler, the maximum sentence for each of the charges to which his client pleaded guilty is 10 years.

The second defendant, Mr. Tzuria, pleaded guilty to charges of "conspiracy to commit a crime, illegal possession of weapons parts and aggravated fraud," the Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The charges against him refer to his involvement in surveillance of the Dome of the Rock to determine the guarding arrangements there and his purchase of eight silencers for Uz submachine guns from a factory after presenting himself as an army officer acting on behalf of the Israel Defense Forces. Mr. Tzuria is a reserve lieutenant in the Israeli Army.

The judge postponed a hearing on his sentencing until July 3.

Mr. Tzuria, 25, is said by friends to be a student from Ramat Hasharon, a suburb of Tel Aviv. He is the only defendant who does not live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank or the Golan Heights. He had worked as a laborer for some time, however, on the West Bank Jewish settlement of Ofra, where he was apparently recruited for activities by the Jewish terrorist underground.

The presiding judge did not set a date for Mr. Kohl's sentencing. According to his attorney, Yacov Hagler, the maximum sentence for each of the charges to which his client pleaded guilty is 10 years.

The second defendant, Mr. Tzuria, pleaded guilty to charges of "conspiracy to commit a crime, illegal possession of weapons parts and aggravated fraud," the Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The charges against him refer to his involvement in surveillance of the Dome of the Rock to determine the guarding arrangements there and his purchase of eight silencers for Uz submachine guns from a factory after presenting himself as an army officer acting on behalf of the Israel Defense Forces. Mr. Tzuria is a reserve lieutenant in the Israeli Army.

The judge postponed a hearing on his sentencing until July 3.

Gulf Arabs To Press UN On Attacks

Saudis, Allies Seeking Way to Protect Tankers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JEDDAH — Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arab oil states said Thursday they would ask the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to renew UN efforts to halt attacks on their oil tankers.

Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council ended two days of talks in the Saudi summer capital, Taif, with a communique condemning a missile attack Sunday on the Kuwaiti tanker *Kasim*.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman did not name Iran, but they said the attack defied the Security Council's resolution of June 1 calling for an end to such incidents.

Accordingly, "they decided to continue their contacts with the secretary-general in order to implement the resolution."

Iran has rejected the UN resolution on free navigation in the Gulf, saying it was biased toward Iraq. Baghdad has declared a "war risk" zone around the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island.

The Iranians say that ships of the Gulf states, which are helping Iraq in its war with Iran, will not be safe unless Iraq stops attacking tankers carrying Iranian crude.

On the battlefield Thursday, artillery exchanges continued between Iranian and Iraqi forces, according to war correspondents. The Iranian news agency, IRNA, said heavy shelling persisted in regions of Bakhran province, in the central sector of the front.

Baghdad Radio said Iraqi forces pounded Iranian positions and troop concentrations in the Misan sector of the southern front.

The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, said three days of Gulf Cooperation Council talks on how to keep world markets supplied with oil despite the war had produced agreement on combined action "surpassing expectations."

Iraq and Iran have attacked more than 40 ships in the Gulf, making customers reluctant to enter the region and threatening to reduce oil income of the Gulf states.

The Qatar news agency reported that the defense ministers of the council nations would meet soon to plan for the "protection of security and sovereignty."

Sources said the foreign ministers considered creation of a tanker sea corridor close to their nations' coastlines, with air cover, naval escorts and protection from coastal artillery.

The ministerial statement, carried by the Saudi press agency, said nothing about Arab military preparations, which were reviewed by the foreign ministers, or about a meeting of the Gulf states' defense ministers, which Arab diplomatic sources said might be held later.

Sources in the international oil market said that the Gulf attacks had not stopped the flow of oil either from Iran or the littoral Arab states.

Iran, the sources said, was discounting its price by up to \$3 a barrel, offsetting higher insurance rates. The Gulf states decided Sunday to compensate buyers for lost cargoes.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate appeared headed for an all-night session Thursday to complete action on a \$291-billion military spending bill, with a battle over the MX missile still to be fought.

Besides efforts to cut spending for the 10-warhead MX nuclear missile, Democrats planned an attempt to convince the Senate to return the bill to the Armed Services Committee with instructions to reduce it overall by another \$6 billion. That would bring it into line with the \$284-billion military spending plan that the House of Representatives has already passed.

President Ronald Reagan initially asked for 40 of the missiles, but the Senate committee approved 21. The version passed by the House includes funds for 15 missiles.

Once the Senate finishes with the bill, it will have to go to conference with the House to settle the many differences between the two versions. After adjusting for inflation, the Senate bill increases military spending in fiscal 1985 by about 1 percent, the House bill by about 5 percent.

It is worth adding that the promotion of Lee A. Iacocca as a Mondale running mate has excited a few commentators, but Democratic political professionals believe that drafting the Chrysler chairman would be risky.

As Mr. Mondale has stated, a vice presidential running mate must be willing to defend policies he believes to be wrong. Mr. Iacocca's style runs more toward speaking his mind.

Important Mondale supporters on Capitol Hill — that is to say, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and speaker of the House — warn that Mr. Iacocca would lack the elementary political

skills needed to avoid devastating slips on the campaign trail.

Given the attention being devoted to the vice presidential slot on the ticket, why has Mr. Hart continued his polite but firm challenge to Mr. Mondale for the No. 1 spot?

The answer is that his camp still hopes that a political disaster will hit Mr. Mondale between now and the start of the national convention July 16.

The disaster nominees are a ruling from the Federal Election Commission that Mondale delegates were elected with the help of illegal contributions from the political action committee of unions, or a blizzard of public opinion polls that would show Mr. Mondale collapsing and Mr. Hart rising to the challenger to Mr. Reagan.

Simple psychology dictates that Mr. Hart keep his presidential candidacy alive so that he is the clear alternative in the unlikely event of a Mondale collapse.

To fold his candidacy four weeks before the convention would create a vacuum that could open the way for a third force — say, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts — if the Democratic contest were thrown into chaos.

Important Mondale supporters on Capitol Hill — that is to say, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and speaker of the House — warn that Mr. Iacocca would lack the elementary political

skills needed to avoid devastating slips on the campaign trail.

Given the attention being devoted to the vice presidential slot on the ticket, why has Mr. Hart continued his polite but firm challenge to Mr. Mondale for the No. 1 spot?

The answer is that his camp still hopes that a political disaster will hit Mr. Mondale between now and the start of the national convention July 16.

The disaster nominees are a ruling from the Federal Election Commission that Mondale delegates were elected with the help of illegal contributions from the political action committee of unions, or a blizzard of public opinion polls that would show Mr. Mondale collapsing and Mr. Hart rising to the challenger to Mr. Reagan.

Simple psychology dictates that Mr. Hart keep his presidential candidacy alive so that he is the clear alternative in the unlikely event of a Mondale collapse.

To fold his candidacy four weeks before the convention would create a vacuum that could open the way for a third force — say, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts — if the Democratic contest were thrown into chaos.

Important Mondale supporters on Capitol Hill — that is to say, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and speaker of the House — warn that Mr. Iacocca would lack the elementary political

skills needed to avoid devastating slips on the campaign trail.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israelis and Syrians Clash in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Israeli and Syrian troops exchanged fire, including tank fire, for two hours Thursday across their cease-fire line in eastern Lebanon, the Israeli military command announced. No casualties were reported.

In Beirut, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon held talks with Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Police reports said snipers killed at least two civilians and wounded six near the capital's front lines. River militiamen exchanged shellfire across the city.

Mr. Gemayel also met Finance Minister Camille Chamoun, a former president, who announced that Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria would travel to Beirut on Monday in what was widely seen as an attempt to mediate differences among Lebanese leaders.

Pact Reported on U.S. Sales to China

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping of China have reached agreement in principle for the sale of U.S. weapons and military technology to China, Pentagon sources said Thursday.

These sources, who spoke on condition that they remain anonymous, said the sales probably would include Hawk air defense missiles, TOW anti-tank missiles and artillery. No formal agreement was signed.

Mr. Zhang held three days of talks here and then was to visit U.S. military bases and defense production plants on a tour that is scheduled to end June 23.

Honduran Calls for U.S. Withdrawal

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Jorge Arturo Reina, 46, a Honduran opposition politician, says that two recent news rallies in his country showed that the U.S. military presence was beginning to generate feelings against the United States. He called for withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Mr. Reina, leader of a splinter faction of the governing Liberal Party, said Wednesday that Hondurans felt that the U.S. presence was becoming permanent and that it did not bring desirable benefits.

Mr. Reina met Wednesday with Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights. His visit to Washington was arranged by the Commission on United States-Central American Relations, which is critical of Reagan administration policy.

July Election Called in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister Robert Muldoon on Thursday night called a general election for July 14 after his National party lost its one-seat majority in Parliament. Sir Robert said an independent legislator, Marilyn Waring, had withdrawn her promise of support for government measures, leaving the government a seat short of a working majority in the 92-seat House of Representatives.

The prime minister, who has been in office since November 1975, did not immediately announce a date for the vote, but the earliest an election can be held is in about six weeks. A general election had been scheduled for November. The government holds 46 seats in Parliament, Labor holds 41, Social Credit 2 and there are 3 independents. (Reuters, AP)

Mediator Proposed for German Strike

STUTTGART (Combined Dispatches) — Metal industry employers proposed Thursday to call in an independent mediator to help end a four-week-old strike that has crippled automobile production.

A spokesman for the employers' association, Gesamtmetall, proposed a mediator after Chancellor Helmut Kohl declined to name one, although he warned Thursday that the strike was making an "enormous economic impact" and undermining his center-right coalition's plans for 2.5-percent economic growth during 1984.

The metalworkers' union, which is striking for a 35-hour week, said it would decide Friday whether to accept the management proposal. The strike and ensuing lockouts and layoffs have killed 370,000 workers. (UPI, Reuters)

Walesa Hints He Might Step Down

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa indicated Thursday that he could cease to be head of Solidarity if Polish voters widely ignored an appeal by the banned union's underground activists to boycott nationwide elections on Sunday for regional and local councils.

In a statement apparently wanted to avoid making any overt call for a boycott, which would leave him open to prosecution, Mr. Walesa said: "In conjunction with questions concerning the elections, I wish to state that I do not want to influence voter attitudes as I want to know the true situation. It is possible that after June 17, I shall suspend my activities."

Mr. Walesa and other Solidarity leaders announced at the end of May that they would not vote in Sunday's elections, the first to be held nationwide since the Solidarity crisis and the period of martial law.

For the Record

Canada's Liberal Party opened a four-day convention Thursday in Ottawa to choose a successor to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who is retiring after 16 years. The two leading contenders are John Turner, 53, who resigned as finance minister in 1975 over policy differences with Mr. Trudeau, and Jean Chrétien, 50, a Trudeau lieutenant who has held almost every major cabinet post. (UPI)

Samuel Brown, 43, the last defendant tried for a \$1.6-million Brink's holdup almost three years ago, was convicted Thursday in White Plains, New York, of murder and robbery. (AP)

A limited new GI education bill was approved Wednesday by the U.S. Senate. Military personnel with two years' service who agree to lay aside \$250 a month for education will be eligible for another \$500 a month from the government for 36 months. Differences with a GI bill in the House of Representatives are yet to be worked out. (WP)

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, had two private telephones installed in his home at government expense in 1981 and recently repaid \$4,436 for personal calls and service charges after federal auditors ruled his use of the phones illegal, a USA spokesman confirmed Wednesday. (WP)

Air traffic controllers in Atlanta and New York have joined 200 of their colleagues in Virginia in a push to create a new union, three years after President Ronald Reagan dismissed 11,400 controllers who went on strike. (AP)

Correction

Because of a transmission error, a story in Thursday's financial pages on a West German fiber-optics venture erroneously reported that the West German Cartel Office had earlier supported the venture. The office had opposed it.

Democratic Campaign Moves Into Behind-the-Scenes Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

presumably after Mr. Mondale passes from the scene.

Mr. Hart has staked his claim to that mantle with his victories in 12 primaries this spring. But whoever is designated Mr. Mondale's running mate will get a free ticket as Mr. Hart's equal on the Democrats' train to the future. So some aides are telling him that accepting the second spot would be the best political move he could make for 1984 and beyond.

It is worth adding that the promotion of Lee A. Iacocca as a Mondale running mate has excited a few commentators, but Democratic political professionals believe that drafting the Chrysler chairman would be risky.

As Mr. Mondale has stated, a vice presidential running mate must be willing to defend policies he believes to be wrong. Mr. Iacocca's style runs more toward speaking his mind.

Important Mondale supporters on Capitol Hill — that is to say, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and speaker of the House — warn that Mr. Iacocca would lack the elementary political

skills needed to avoid devastating slips on the campaign trail.

Given the attention being devoted to the vice presidential slot on the ticket, why has Mr. Hart continued his polite but firm challenge to Mr. Mondale for the No. 1 spot?

The answer is that his camp still hopes that a political disaster will hit Mr. Mondale between now and the start of the national convention July 16.

The disaster nominees are a ruling from the Federal Election Commission that Mondale delegates were elected with the help of illegal contributions from the political action committee of unions, or a blizzard of public opinion polls that would show Mr. Mondale collapsing and Mr. Hart rising to the challenger to Mr. Reagan.

Simple psychology dictates that Mr. Hart keep his presidential candidacy alive so that he is the clear alternative in the unlikely event of a Mondale collapse.

To fold his candidacy four weeks before the convention would create a vacuum that could open the way for a third force — say, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts — if the Democratic contest were thrown into chaos.

Important Mondale supporters on Capitol Hill — that is to say, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and speaker of the House — warn that Mr. Iacocca would lack the elementary political

skills needed to avoid devastating slips on the campaign trail.

Eastern Trading Bloc Alters Pricing System for Soviet Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

Let no one have any doubt about that.

"The CMEA member countries offer their alternative to the growing military threat — the course toward consolidating peace and easing international tensions, toward constructive cooperation of

all sovereign countries, including in the economic sphere.

"We urge all states, all those who stand for détente, all those who are against nuclear madness, to make joint efforts in this direction."

Mr. Chernenko called on all nations to work together to curb "the burdensome arms race," which he said has been stalling development in Third World countries.

"Our call is also addressed to the countries of the West," he said. "We offer honest terms of peaceful coexistence. Socialism does not need war. It will be able to prove its advantages in a peaceful competition."

White House Aides Seek To Reduce Funding for Birth Control Abroad

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House staff members are proposing to end U.S. support for many international population-control programs, saying "technological advance and economic expansion" should be stressed instead in assistance to developing countries.

A draft proposal prepared by the White House Office of Policy Development in coordination with the National Security Council says rapid population growth might even help create jobs if "oppressive economic policies" are overturned in favor of free-market policies.

The document also states that the United States does "not consider" abortion an acceptable element of family-planning programs and will not contribute to governments or private organizations that pay for abortions, even with funds from other sources. Present rules permit U.S. contributions to such organizations for family-planning programs but ban use of U.S. funds for foreign abortion services.

A vigorous lobbying effort is under way by both sides to influence terms of the eight-page statement, a draft of a position paper for the International Conference on Population, which is to take place in Mexico City in August.

"This is a war for the heart and soul of the president on foreign policy," said Gary Curran of the anti-abortion American Life Lobby. "The big question is, will the president see the National Security Council policy statement before the State Department gets to him with their policy?"

Mr. Curran said right-to-life leaders had been assured Wednesday by an aide to the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, that the "White House is going to hang tough on this one." Two former senators, Robert Taft Jr., an Ohio Republican, and Joseph D. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, both affiliated with the Population Crisis Committee, decried the White House draft in a recent letter, saying it would represent the "adoption of a fundamentalist, know-nothing political philosophy with respect to population and development in the less-developed nations." They said it "represents a 180-degree reversal" and is "a potential foreign-policy embarrassment of serious proportions."

The Population Crisis Committee is a privately funded, nonpartisan group that helps finance private family planning groups overseas.

A committee staff member said

implementation of the new restrictions on abortion would "cripple U.S. assistance efforts" by cutting out nearly half of the \$240 million spent annually on population assistance to countries such as India and organizations such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

The draft says there has been an "overreaction" to the worldwide population problem and that "population control is not a panacea."

"It will not solve problems of massive unemployment," the draft says. "Jobs are not lost because there are too many people in a given area." It adds, "But as long as oppressive economic policies penalize those who work, save and invest, joblessness will persist."

The draft emphasizes that population growth "becomes an asset or a problem only in conjunction with other factors, such as economic policy" and that it is "government control of economies" that change it "from an asset in the development of economic potential to a peril."



MANHATTAN RESCUE — Twenty stories above New York's Times Square, rescuers gingerly lowered Chris Sanchez, 16, who had climbed a crane at a hotel construction site. He said he had attempted suicide because he recently lost both his girlfriend and his job.

Court's Seniority Ruling Leaves Many Questions Affirmative Action Programs in U.S. May Depend on Future Interpretations

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In case after case over the last decade, the Supreme Court has walked gingerly through the minefield of affirmative action, the policy of giving job preference to minority groups.

The court's decision Tuesday in the case of black Memphis fire fighters, in which it struck the bal-

ance between seniority rights and affirmative action in favor of seniority, was no different.

The 6-3 ruling answered one question: whether federal law authorizes a judge to modify an employer's valid "last hired, first fired" seniority plan in order to protect recently hired black employees against layoffs. The answer, to the satisfaction of the Reagan administration, was no.

But although the administration officials hailed the decision as the definitive victory they have been waiting for in their war against affirmative action programs, the court left a number of crucial questions unanswered.

For example, could an employer, in the absence of a court order, voluntarily modify its seniority system in order to protect recent job gains for blacks? That is "an issue we need not decide," Associate Justice Byron R. White wrote in the majority opinion.

In the court's view, the lower courts had erroneously awarded retroactive seniority to the black fire fighters. Retroactive seniority, Justice White said, is a remedy available only to individual plaintiffs who can show that they personally were victims of discrimination. But are racially based preferences in hiring and promotion, which form the heart of most affirmative action plans and which are not limited to victims of discrimination, subject to a similar limitation?

The court did not say. The majority opinion did emphasize a favorite Reagan administration theme: that federal law does not permit a blanket preference for one racial group at the expense of another and that, in Justice White's words, "mere membership in the disadvantaged class" cannot justify "make-whole relief" for a plaintiff who did not personally suffer discrimination.

But most of the court's discussion of this case in the context of seniority systems. Congress gave explicit protection to seniority sys-

tems under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the principle federal law against job discrimination, and the court has said again and again that only proved victims of discrimination are entitled to displace "innocent" employees on the seniority roster.

To the extent that the case decided Tuesday, Fire fighters vs. Stotts, simply applied those rulings to a case with a novel twist, the decision contained little that was surprising. But some of the court's language was particularly dense and ambiguous, and the tone was one of distaste for broad judicial remedies on behalf of "nonvictims."

The extent to which the decision goes beyond seniority to limit class-wide remedies for hiring and promotion depends on how courts use that language in the future. For example, in a concurring opinion, Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote that a court may use its remedial powers "only to prevent future violations and to compensate identified victims of unlawful discrimination."

While the second part of that phrase is clear, the first is far from it. Most affirmative action plans incorporate broad hiring and promotion goals primarily to prevent violations, on the premise that an employer who hires in rough proportion to the availability of minority group members or women is probably not going to be engaging in raw discrimination. Justice O'Connor's language can arguably be used by either side in the debate over the decision's meaning.

William B. Reynolds, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, said Wednesday that in his view the opinion applied to hiring and promotion "to the same extent" it applied to layoffs and that, as a result, courts do not have authority to order "relief of a race-conscious nature that advantages nonvictims."

Several civil rights lawyers denigrated the administration's assessment as an effort to extract maximum political capital from the decision.

Mondale Consulting Jews on Jackson

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale's campaign organization, concerned about a potential shift of Jewish votes to President Ronald Reagan in the November election because of strains over the candidacy of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, has quietly begun conferring with a wide range of Jewish leaders on the former vice president's present and future dealings with Mr. Jackson.

According to campaign officials, the effort is being conducted by Robert G. Becker, the Mondale campaign manager, and David H. Shim, its general counsel. They have been making telephone calls to Jewish officials, holding private meetings with them and writing to them. They have expressed assurances that the Mondale campaign's dealings and negotiations with Mr. Jackson would not "compromise" Mr. Mondale on such issues as Middle East policy, the officials said. Mr. Becker also serves as the campaign's liaison with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Becker emphasized that contacts with Jewish leaders so far had been informal. Other officials indicated, however, that because talks with Mr. Jackson over various issues were now in progress, a more

formal and elaborate mechanism was under consideration for contacts with Jewish leaders.

On one level, Mondale campaign officials said, the campaign has made it plain to Jewish groups that Mr. Mondale "recognizes Jesse Jackson as a presence and as a candidate who has made a contribution." On another level, however, the aides say Mr. Mondale has stressed that he disagrees with some of Mr. Jackson's views, including his endorsement of a Palestinian homeland and direct talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization by the U.S. government.

Other campaign officials said Mr. Mondale had grown uneasy about tensions in the black and Jewish communities over Mr. Jackson's remarks about Jews, and that the former vice president was struggling to accommodate both black and Jewish interests without offending either group. Aides said the issue was "a very touchy subject" and "one of the most sensitive that Mondale faces."

In the 1980 presidential election, exit polls showed that President Jimmy Carter received 45 percent to 47 percent of the Jewish vote, against 64 percent in 1976.

Besides holding several private conversations with several Jewish

leaders as well as Jewish friends about Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mondale met 25 Jewish leaders in Los Angeles on June 3 at the Simon Wiesenthal Center. According to Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the center on Holocaust studies, "The question of Jesse Jackson dominated the entire meeting."

So far, Mr. Hier has sent at least 100 letters to prominent Jewish officials detailing Mr. Mondale's criticism of remarks made by Louis Farrakhan, an aide to Mr. Jackson and the leader of the Nation of Islam, the Chicago-based black nationalist group, who threatened a black reporter.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy appealed Wednesday for an end to "polarization politics" pitting Jews against blacks and said the conduct of Mr. Farrakhan must be condemned. United Press International reported. In a speech in New York City for Basil A. Paterson, the vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee who is expected to run for mayor of New York, Mr. Kennedy said, "We must resist polarization politics — wherever it is practiced — whether it is in the present administration or in the present campaign."

BfG's 25th Anniversary

A quarter century of growing with the German economy.

Data (1958/1983)

1. Vacancies in 1,000 (216/75)
2. FAZ Share Index at yearend (100/351.83)
3. No. of unemployed in 1,000 (683/2,258)
4. No. of insolventcies (3,535/16,500)
5. Savings deposits in DM bn (36,102/566)
6. Money stock M1 in DM bn (42,46/297)
7. Imports at current prices in DM bn (44,81/500)
8. Public sector indebtedness in DM bn (46,122/676)

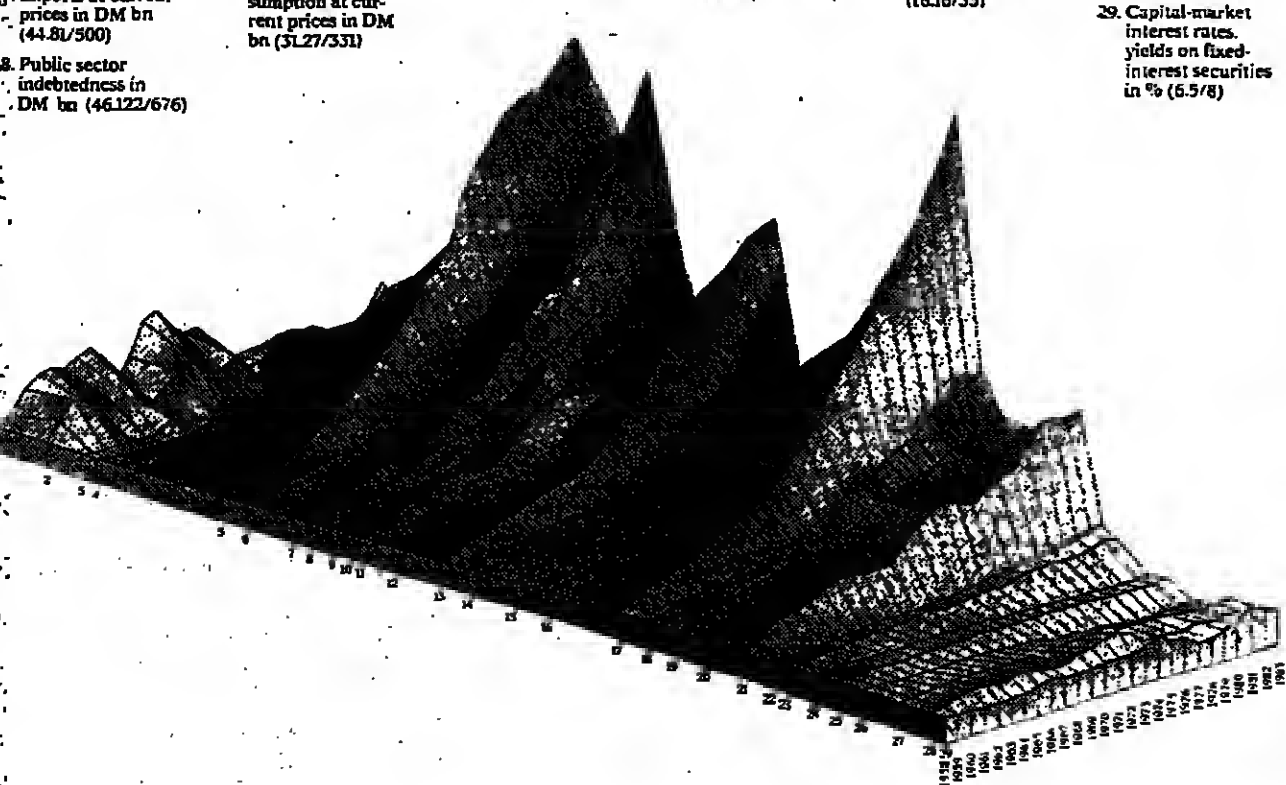
9. Exports at current prices in DM bn (53,46/539)
10. Domestic use of GNP at current prices in DM bn (225,65/1,626)
11. Investments in fixed assets at current prices in DM bn (52,38/546)
12. Tax revenue in cash terms in DM bn (52,4/395)
13. Government consumption at current prices in DM bn (31,27/331)

14. Gross entrepreneurial and property income in DM bn (71,65/359)
15. Private consumption at current prices in DM bn (138,4/935)
16. Gross wage and salary income in DM bn (116,55/914)

17. Value added by service enterprises at current prices in DM bn (25,6/428)
18. GNP at current prices in DM bn (234,37/1,627)
19. Value added by processing industry at current prices in DM bn (96/528)
20. Value added by distributive trades and transport at current prices in DM bn (47,16/251)

21. Value added by construction industry at current prices in DM bn (14,94/100)
22. Cost-of-living index for 4-person households (wage and salary earners), index 76 = 100 (54,3/133)
23. Value added by agriculture, forestry and fisheries at current prices in DM bn (16,16/35)

24. No. of gainfully employed persons in millions (24,124/25,16)
25. Population in millions (51,056/61,43)
26. Exchange rate of US dollar, in DM (1,19/2,5467)
27. Terms of Trade, index 76 = 100 (82/92)
28. No. of building permits (311,254/178,000)
29. Capital-market interest rates, yields on fixed interest securities in % (6,5/8)



Over the 25 years since our founding, the cyclical and structural profile of the Federal Republic of Germany has undergone a dynamic evolution which our chart illustrates. Within Germany's highly competitive banking community, BfG has grown impressively. Today it ranks among the foremost nationwide commercial banks, represented by branches in all the larger cities. Diversity is the cornerstone of BfG activities. It serves private clients, self-employed professionals, medium-sized and large businesses and institutions. Within our international posture, we maintain outposts in all the key international financial centers and have ties with more than 3,000 correspondent banks throughout the world.

Fiscal 1983*	
Total Assets	58.7 billion DM
Total Customers' Deposits	27.2 billion DM
Loans to Customers Outstanding	35.5 billion DM
Capital and Reserves	1.9 billion DM

*Consolidated Balance Sheet Figures/BfG-Group

Via our more than 8,000 employees, we will continue to give our clients all the benefits of a flexible, responsive universal bank. As our 1983 figures indicate, we have the financial clout it takes.

Challenge us.

BfG-Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

BfG-Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, Aktiengesellschaft, Postfach 11 02 22, Theaterplatz 2, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1 - BfG New York, 400 Park Avenue, N.Y. 10022 - BfG Cayman Islands, c/o BfG New York - BfG London, 83, Cannon Street, Bucklersbury House, London EC4N 8HE - BfG Luxembourg Société Anonyme, 17, rue de l'Écluse, L-1223, Luxembourg - BfG Hong Kong, Bank of Canton Building, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong - BfG Finance Asia Ltd. c/o BfG Hong Kong.

THE FIRST EUROPEAN CASHMERE SALES.

You are invited to the first European cashmere sales by Alexandre Savin and the Scottish manufacturers of Cashmere House, from 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every purchase of 3 garments entitles you 10% discount per on sale price.

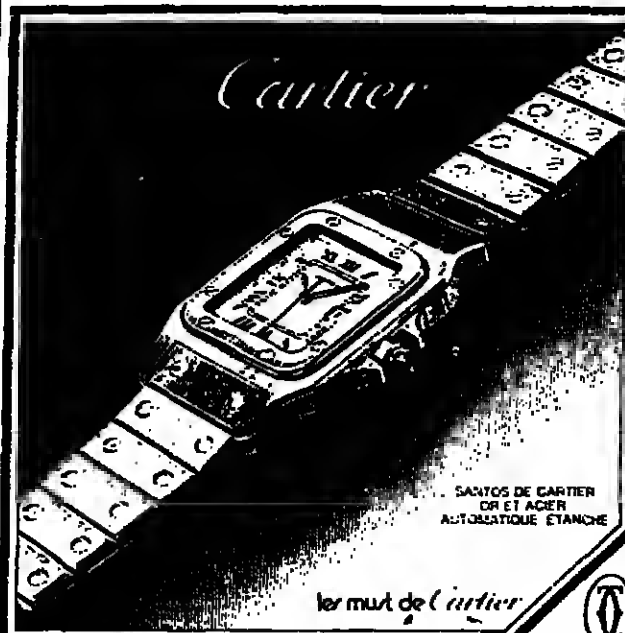
Cashmere House
2, rue d'Aguesseau - Paris 75008.

SAINT LAURENT

rive gauche

Boutique femme

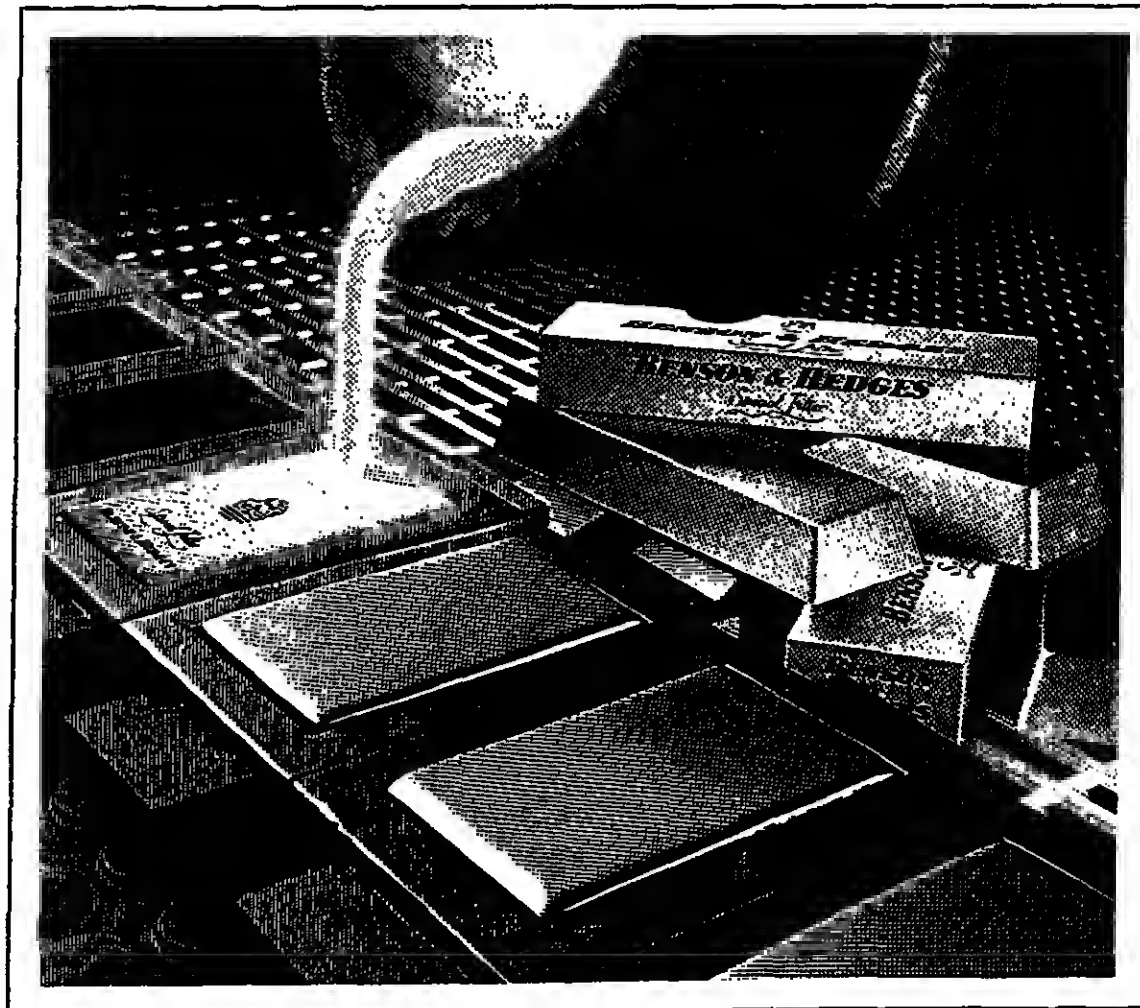
19 et 21 avenue Victor - Hugo 75116 Paris
Tél. (1) 500.64.64



Precious masterpieces at Türlers.

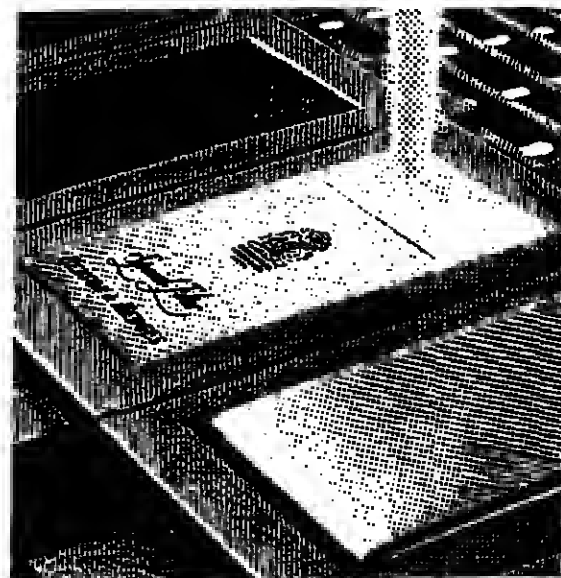
TÜRLER

Watches - Jewellery
Zürich, Paradeplatz, Zürich, Sonja Park Hotel, Badenstrasse 42b,
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse, Untermythen Zürich, Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse,
Terminal A, Terminal B, Schaffhausen, Berner, Marktgasse 3
Service organisations in five continents



Discover gold

Benson & Hedges
Special Filter
The world's finest taste in cigarettes



Created and perfected by the House of Benson & Hedges

Pastora Plans to Fight On, Even Without U.S. Aid

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service
CARACAS—Edén Pastora Gómez, the leader of a Nicaraguan rebel group who was wounded in an assassination attempt two weeks ago, says he will continue his fight against the Sandinista government even if the United States withdraws support.

Mr. Pastora, in an interview Tuesday night in a private Caracas clinic, said his forces had received

no U.S. help for the last 10 weeks in what he viewed as pressure to force him into an alliance with Honduras-based rebel groups backed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

He reiterated his refusal to deal with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the rebel group of the north, until it is purged of all figures linked to the Somoza dictatorship. Instead, Mr. Pastora said he would seek support in Latin America.

"Our achievement is to have gone as far as we have without losing our independence," said the 47-year-old rebel who, when known as Commander Zero, was a hero of the revolution that deposed Anastasio Somoza. "For many, to be independent is worse than to be a communist. When the word was put out that I was the only obstacle to unity of the Nicaraguan opposition, I realized I was condemned."

Mr. Pastora said he has not yet decided who planted the bomb that exploded at a news conference just inside southern Nicaragua on May 30, killing 10 people.

"I can think of sound reasons

why both the left and the right might have done it," he said. "As Marx said, the extremes unite."

Mr. Pastora is convalescing from burns on 40 percent of his body and severe shrapnel wounds in his left leg.

Lying in a tiny room, protected by three armed Venezuelan soldiers and accompanied by close aides, Mr. Pastora spoke of his options.

"The first thing I have to do is to return to the mountains," he said. "Even if the following day I must leave to seek aid, I have to return for political reasons."

He also said supply lines to his forces in southern Nicaragua must be reopened urgently because "economically we're in a terrible situation."

Adding that "I have no allies in Washington," he said he hoped to obtain support from social democratic sectors in Latin America who, he said, now realize they have been deceived by the Sandinista regime.

Until now, he said, the military advances and withdrawals of his rebels has been regulated by the flow of ammunition, boots, uniforms and medicine provided by the United States.

"We would grow for two or three months and then stop," he said. "That's where we are now. We have 3,000 men on the San Juan River awaiting supplies. Every few months we have the same cycle. The aid is sporadic." The San Juan River marks part of the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Mr. Pastora said he never personally negotiated arms shipments or discussed political developments with envoys from the United States, but would be informed by groups within the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, to which his group belongs, when a plane load of supplies would be arriving.

"We never accepted aid with conditions attached and no one ever dared tell me that continued support was linked to an alliance,"

he continued. "But the CIA message was clear. Costa Rican police raided our communications base in San José and supplies were cut off to coincide with invitations to talk in Honduras."

Later, Mr. Pastora said that his principal political ally, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a former Nicaraguan junta member who heads the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, made "a 180-degree turn about" and started talks with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which, he said, remains essentially "Somocista."

He expressed the belief, however, that "democratic options" were being opened up inside Nicaragua itself by "the deep schisms within the Sandinista leadership."

"The worst problem of Nicaragua is not Communism but rather that there are currents in the United States that want to fight the war in Nicaragua," he added. "If we'd leave us alone to fight our war, Communism would stop being a problem."



Pope John Paul II listening to President Leon Schlumpf of Switzerland, right, and former President Kurt Furgler on Thursday in Bern. The pope, who was on the third day of a six-day visit to Switzerland, also met with leaders of the Swiss Reformed Church.

Swiss Theologians Criticize Vatican

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

FRIBOURG, Switzerland — After meeting with Pope John Paul II here, a group of Roman Catholic academic officials and theologians in Switzerland has issued a statement containing unusual open criticism of Vatican policy, condemning what they called "unfavorable results of Roman centralism."

Their complaint Wednesday to the pope, who is visiting Switzerland, was against the Vatican's insistence that teaching appointments to their institutions must be approved by Rome and against what they called "all-too-restrictive uniform rules of secondary procedures." The officials said this was harmful to the authority of local churches.

Earlier, the group of rectors, theology deans and leading theology professors from Catholic faculties around Switzerland met privately with the pope at Fribur University.

The meeting was one of several with academic and youth groups during a day in which the pope, in a relaxed and talkative mood, improvised speeches and joked with his listeners.

But the pope also heard criticisms, implied more often than open, of church positions. John Paul gave indirect replies at best to the criticisms and left most unanswered.

The academic officials, reporting on a meeting that the pope held with the Catholic faculty members, said in a communiqué that they had raised several controversial issues. They listed especially the worsening shortage of priests and proposals that women and married priests be called on to perform functions now limited to priests in good standing.

"The pope did not say a word," said Jean-Dominique Barthélémy, a professor at the university here.

The pope also left unanswered questions posed by leaders of Switzerland's 18,300 Jews. One leader, Robert Brunschwig, told the pope that "signs of rejection of Jews and Judaism have not yet been fully eliminated."

He appealed for Vatican recognition of Israel. The Jewish leaders also asked for an end of Christian proselytizing among Jews.

Bogotá Street Kids: Hope for a Few

(Continued from Page 1)

self. At 6 or 7, they keep themselves by begging, shining shoes or singing on buses and street corners.

Before being accepted into a gang, however, the young wanderer must prove his mettle, not only by regularly using some drug or intoxicant but also by demonstrating he can steal.

"The rules are very strict," said Saul José Robles, 17, a former gangster. "The key thing is the law of silence. If a body is found on the street, no one can say a word. Informants may be killed or doused

with gasoline when they're asleep and set alight."

Although Father de Nicolo's program has enrolled more than 1,000 urchins, life has become tougher for those who stay on the streets. Today's higher cost of the cocaine paste known as bazuka forces the urchins into more ambitious and perilous crime to sustain their habit.

"The bazuka problem is very serious," said Manuel Ospina, who has worked with street urchins for 20 years. "When they smoked marijuana they were happier and always hungry. Now they're more aggressive and undernourished. Bazuka takes away their appetites."

It is in this hostile world that Father de Nicolo and his assistants try to spread word of the program, visiting the children at night on the streets with food and a guitar and telling them about El Patio, a protected yard where they can get a free meal, wash their clothes and fix their wounds.

From 50 to 100 boys and a handful of girls show up there each day. Then, at the end of the afternoon, they return to sleep on the streets. But at El Patio they sense the warmth, understanding and respect of the educators, and their interest in the rest of the program is often awakened.

"When they ask to join the program, at first we always tell them that there is no room," said Mr. Ospina, who is in charge of El Patio. "It's important to build up their motivation."

In a house known as Liberia,

where the urchins taking part in the program sleep after a day at El Patio, no weapons or drugs are allowed. After a month they are sent back to the streets for a long weekend exposed to the temptations of their former environment before moving to a residence. If they show up, their old clothes are burned in a ceremony and they join educational and training programs.

The concepts of freedom and community, however, continue to be emphasized at the so-called Boys' Republic at La Florida, on the outskirts of Bogotá, where the former street urchins may spend up to six years and where discipline and organization are entirely in the hands of teen-age leaders elected by the community.

The boys have an orchestra, sports teams, a shop, a cafeteria, a bakery, weekend movies, a bank and even their own currency. At the same time as they take part in primary and secondary school, they learn basic industrial and farming skills, although 30 alumni have so far gone on to a university.

But the program has not been shielded from the effects of Colombia's current economic crisis. "We're in terrible economic straits," Father de Nicolo said. "A couple of years ago there were few gamins left on the streets, but the economic crisis has produced more and we can't receive them all. Still, one must be optimistic. When I started, the police and judges said I was corrupting minors by feeding them and sending them back into the streets to steal. Now, at least, that debate is over."

Nathaniel Owings, Founder Of Architectural Firm, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nathaniel A. Owings, 81, a founder of the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, died Wednesday at his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. Owings claimed credit for the idea of placing a skyscraper on a small part of a downtown lot, as the firm did with Lever House and Chase Manhattan Plaza in Manhattan.

But Mr. Owings' reputation rested especially on his ability to iron out differences among clients, contractors and planning commissions.

He presided over more than \$3 billion in construction during his career, starting with beaverboard pavilions at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair in tandem with another young architect, Louis Skidmore. The two formed a partnership in 1936. An architectural engineer, John O. Merrill, joined the firm as a limited partner in 1939, when they put up some of the buildings for the New York World's Fair.

The partnership's big break came in World War II when they were hired to build a secret town for 75,000 residents — Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where the atomic bomb was developed. That project led to others for the government, including a \$152.5-million commission in 1954 for the Air Force Academy near Colorado Springs.

Their constructions included the John Hancock tower in Chicago, the Crown Zellerbach building in San Francisco and Lever House in Manhattan.

Other deaths: Milton C. Mapes Jr., 61, executive director of the National Peace

Academy Campaign and the National Peace Academy Foundation, of cancer Sunday in Baltimore.

Karol Makczyński, 61, one of a handful of Polish parliamentarians who refused to endorse the 1981 declaration of martial law, of a stroke Wednesday in a Warsaw hospital.

Frank Eymann, 86, a lawman who captured John Dillinger, the gangster, in 1934, Wednesday of pneumonia in Phoenix, Arizona. Dillinger, extradited to Indiana, escaped and was shot and killed by FBI agents later the same year.

Foreigners Seized By Angola Rebels

LISBON — Angolan guerrillas captured 11 Americans, Portuguese and Colombians in an attack at Quibala, about 300 kilometers (180 miles) south of Luanda, a rebel spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, based in Lisbon, said the foreigners were captured Tuesday night during operations against government troops around Quibala, an important road junction between Huambo and the capital. They were being marched to the camps of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, in the south of the country, he added.

Last month, UNITA released 16 Britons, the last of a group of more than 60 foreigners, mostly technicians, captured in February while working in the northeastern diamond-mining area.

SKY CHANNEL FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM, FRIDAY 15th JUNE

UK TIMES 16.00	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
18.00	CARTOON TIME
18.05	WAYNE & SHUSTER
18.30	THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
18.55	CHARLIE'S ANGELS
19.40	VEGAS
20.25	STARSKY & HUTCH
21.15	THE PERFECT MOMENT
21.25	THE NATURE OF THINGS
21.55	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE.

CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

TELEPHONE, LONDON (01) 437 0491 TELEX 266743

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

pour la première fois en Europe et en exclusivité

78 Champs-Élysées

Présente son nouveau spectacle



"Les Fercos," Masters of Magic les plus ravissantes danseuses de Californie

DINER SPECTACLE

Réservation : 359.09.99

Hôtels et agences

20 h dîner dansant
22 h premier spectacle
24 h deuxième spectacle

KATHY SHRINER

FOUR RUSSE

CABARET

LOEWS MONTE-CARLO

phone : (543) 50.65.00

SBM - LOEWS CASINO

Croup - Roulette - Black-Jack - Slot machines

For information (02) 50.65.00

poche 20 h

DELMAS-BERRY 548.92.97

Gertrude Stein

Un boulevard spectacle... triomphe de la sensibilité, d'imagination et d'audace.

Un sommet de l'art du théâtre. Le Monde

... à touché de génie. Passion

LA FERME DU PERIGORD

Specialities from South-West France

Open daily - Rustic setting

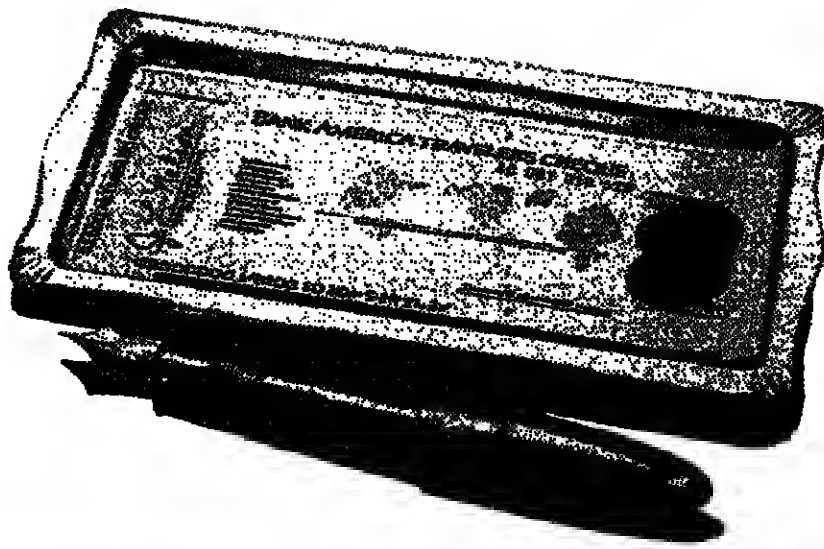
Reservations: 331.69.20

1, rue des Fossés Saint-Marc Paris 5th

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. World Money.

Wherever your travels take you, you'll find few things as widely recognized as BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. They are carried with confidence by experienced travelers on six continents, welcomed by merchants in 160 countries, and backed by a worldwide refund network and assets in excess of U.S. \$120 billion. BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. Available in leading world currencies from thousands of banks all over the globe. If you're going as far as London, you can use them 'round the clock.



Resolved: A Hope for Greater European Unity

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

CAMBRIDGE, England — Most of Britain was "ablaze with indignation" on the eve of the elections for the European Parliament, as one television announcer put it.

But at Cambridge University on Wednesday evening emotions were high as the Union Society debated whether "this house has faith in the European Economic Community and hopes for greater European unity." When it was all over but the drinking, the society voted 120-77 in favor of the proposition.

The debate, sponsored by the International Herald Tribune, came before Thursday's voting in Britain, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands. The other six member countries will vote Sunday, and no results from any of the countries will be announced until then.

Britain, which joined the EC in 1973, 16 years after it was formed, has always had distinctly mixed feelings about the community. The divisions have deepened in recent years as the British government has failed to win agreement from its European partners on big cuts in Britain's contributions to the EC budget. Many Britons also blame the EC for high food prices and recent regulations from the community's bureaucrats.



Enoch Powell



Roy Jenkins

"We don't want to leave the EEC, but we find it difficult to live at ease within it," said Roy Jenkins, a Social Democratic member of Britain's Parliament who was president of the European Commission from 1977 to 1981.

Speaking in favor of the proposition, Mr. Jenkins added, "I believe it would be preposterous to pull out."

If Britain did leave the community, he argued, investment from Japan and the United States would plunge. Foreign companies often set up plants in Britain to circumvent tariffs levied on goods produced outside the EC. More serious, Mr. Jenkins said, was the threat that disunity in

Western Europe would undermine peace.

In a dig at Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Mr. Jenkins asserted that Britain must rise above "the lodgers of grocery shop bookkeeping" in its dealings with the EC.

Another call for deeper commitment to Europe came from Andrew Lowrie, who was ending his term as president of the Union Society. In a blend of metaphors that drew hoots of appreciation, Mr. Lowrie declared: "For too long in this country we have sat on the fence with our head in the sand."

Shirley Williams, a leader of the Social Democratic Party and former minister of education,

contended that Britain "is to a great extent the author of its own misfortunes."

She said that British agricultural policy kept food prices 4 percent higher than required by the EC and that the British government repeatedly had blocked EC efforts to create jobs.

Although they lost the vote, opponents of the proposition elicited louder support from the students.

Teddy Taylor, a Conservative Party member of Britain's Parliament, denounced the idea of sending "otherwise harmless middle-class radicals" to the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Ridiculing the EC's Common Agricultural Policy, Clive Jenkins, a leader of the Trades Union Congress, claimed that each British family was paying £300 (\$416) a year "to keep a cow in the backyard of every Bavarian farmer."

He maintained that Britain should leave the community, but urged the election of Labor Party members to the European Parliament to "conduct a fighting retreat."

The most impassioned speech came from Enoch Powell, poet and Ulster Unionist member of Parliament. He said membership in the EC had forced Britain to abdicate the rights of self-government and "forswear our own identity."

Drug Is Said to Lessen Effects of Herpes

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have announced the first successful treatment to suppress or prevent recurring attacks of genital herpes in people infected with the sexually transmitted disease.

The scientists said Wednesday that the new experimental treatment, involving daily oral doses of the drug acyclovir, could end the physical and emotional trauma experienced by the most severely affected herpes victims. The drug is manufactured by the Burroughs Wellcome Company and is sold under the name Zovirax.

The scientists also speculated that treatments might reduce the risk of herpes victims spreading the disease to sexual partners.

"This is not a cure; we are far from a cure," Dr. Stephen E. Straus, head of the medical virology section at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said at a news conference Wednesday. "But we have had nothing in the past, nothing at all, that has been able to do what we have accomplished."

Genital herpes has afflicted perhaps 10 percent of the American population, or some 20 million people, and it is making another 300,000 to 500,000 victims each year, Dr. Straus said.

Most suffer small, painful genital blisters, often accompanied by swelling and flu-like symptoms. The initial symptoms generally disappear within three weeks, and the herpes virus retreats into the nerve roots to re-emerge periodically to cause other flare-ups.

The typical victim suffers three or four such flare-ups a year, Dr. Straus said, but those most severely afflicted may experience 12 to 16 a year, a rate that often destroys social and marital relations, disrupts job performance, and causes depression.

The new treatment is expected to be of greatest value to those who have "very severe cases" of herpes involving frequent recurrences, Dr. Straus said. Such individuals ac-

Tests on 2 Viruses That Cause AIDS Show They Could Be Closely Related

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The two viruses identified as the primary cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome — one by an American team, the other in France — are closely related, according to Dr. Robert Gallo, a National Cancer Institute researcher.

Dr. Gallo, who headed the team that made the American discovery, said Wednesday that "there is data now that they could belong to the same virus group of the same virus family" based on preliminary tests made recently in France.

In April, Dr. Gallo's team announced that a type of human leukemia virus appeared to be the primary cause of AIDS, an immune-system disease that has struck about 4,700 Americans and killed more than 2,000.

count for 2 percent to 5 percent of all victims, he added, stressing that the figures were a rough estimate.

Two studies on the effectiveness of the acyclovir treatments were published in the June 14 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine and presented at the news conference in Washington.

In one study, headed by Dr. Straus, 32 patients who were experiencing 12 or more recurrent herpes attacks per year were evaluated. Half took acyclovir capsules three times a day for up to 125 days; the other half took placebos. Every patient taking placebos

experienced a recurrence, but only four of the 16 patients taking the drug had another flare-up. Subsequently, 19 of those who had experienced the flare-ups were given further daily doses of the drug and 17 of them had no attacks while taking the drug.

"We conclude that oral acyclovir suppresses genital herpes in patients with frequent recurrences," the study said.

The second study was headed by Dr. Lawrence Corey of the University of Washington and the Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle. He evaluated 143 patients who

were suffering from recurrent herpes attacks before treatment.

Daily oral doses of acyclovir for 120 days completely prevented recurrences in 68 percent of the drug-treated patients, whereas 94 percent of the patients taking placebos suffered recurrences. Treatment with the drug reduced both the frequency of recurrences and the severity of those flare-ups that occurred, the study showed.

"Oral acyclovir is the first therapeutic agent to have a clear suppressive effect on the rate of recurrences of genital herpes," the report concluded.

However, both studies found that, when daily drug treatments stopped, the symptoms reappeared, indicating that the drug had not eradicated the virus or "cured" the patient but merely suppressed the recurrence of symptoms.

The amount of the daily dose used, ranging from 400 to 1,000 milligrams per day, did not significantly affect the results.

Dr. Straus said there were few adverse reactions among patients taking the drugs for the four-month period of the studies.

U.S. Criticize Value

The U.S. has always had distinctly mixed feelings about the community. The divisions have deepened in recent years as the British government has failed to win agreement from its European partners on big cuts in Britain's contributions to the EC budget. Many Britons also blame the EC for high food prices and recent regulations from the community's bureaucrats.

U.S. Says Soviet Military Spending Is Speeding Up

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has released preliminary results of an unfinished study showing that the Soviet Union increased military spending last year at a greater rate than during the previous six years.

According to the Defense Intelligence Agency's preliminary estimate released Wednesday, the Soviet military budget grew at a rate of 3 or 4 percent from 1982 to 1983. Between 1976 and 1982, these budgets grew about 2 percent each year, U.S. intelligence officials have said.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger directed military intelligence officials to release their estimates after hearing their preliminary report several weeks ago, a senior military official said.

Asked whether the release was timed to coincide with this week's Senate debate on the U.S. military budget request for fiscal year 1985, the official said, "it's hard to find a

time during the year" when the military budget is not being debated.

The Reagan administration initially asked Congress for a 13-percent increase in military spending for fiscal 1985, adjusted for inflation. Under congressional pressure, that request was reduced to 8 percent and is now being debated on Capitol Hill.

Estimates of Soviet military spending are always uncertain because little information is officially released in Moscow.

A CIA estimate two years ago said that Soviet military spending had leveled off since 1976, and critics of the Reagan administration's military buildup have cited the CIA estimates.

But Secretary Weinberger maintained that Soviet military spending has not slackened. He said the dispute between the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency about the rate of growth was academic.

The Defense Intelligence Agency

estimated last year that Soviet spending had grown considerably faster than the CIA estimate of 2 percent. The CIA has not completed its assessment of Soviet spending in 1983 and did not participate in the Pentagon briefing.

During the briefing, military officials who asked not to be identified said increases in Soviet spending during 1983 were mostly due to the higher cost of complex weapons rather than to greater production.

The Russians produced few jet fighters, for instance, but those they did produce were more capable and more expensive than previous models.

As a result, Soviet procurement costs probably increased about 5 to 10 percent, an official said, noting that the estimate is based on a review of only half of the Soviet weapons budget.

A senior official said he was confident that final figures would show that "there's been no slack, there's been no pulling away from the military to go into the civilian sector."

Soviet Curbs Contacts With Foreigners

By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has adopted a law that puts its citizens at risk of punishment for giving shelter, transportation or other "services" to foreigners without official permission.

The new law is the third modification of the legal code this year that is apparently designed to further restrict contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners who live or travel in the country.

The vaguely worded law, which takes effect July 1, could be broadly construed to mean that any Soviet citizen who gives a foreigner a ride in his car or puts him up in his apartment overnight runs the risk of a fine ranging from 10 to 30 rubles (\$13 to \$35), a "warning" from the authorities or possible criminal charges.

While the law does not flatly prohibit helping a foreigner, it makes a Soviet citizen open to pun-

ishment if in doing so he or she violates "the rules governing [a foreigner's] stay in or passage through Soviet territory."

The law does not spell out these rules, and no comprehensive list of them is available even to resident foreigners. The rules include, however, complex restrictions on travel to areas of the country that are closed to foreigners, as is much of the countryside around Moscow.

The new law was published in the latest issue of a weekly legislative journal, the Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet.

It said the penalties apply only in cases that do "not entail criminal responsibility."

The new law is part of a general trend in which the Soviet Union appears to be striving to seal itself off more and more tightly from the culture and the ideas of the outside world.

In January, another law imposed penalties of up to eight years in

prison or labor camp for divulging virtually any kind of information from one's workplace that was not specifically approved for release.

In a country where official data on such things as infant mortality and the number of private automobiles are routinely withheld from the public, the new law appears to stretch the definition of official secrets to encompass virtually every bit of concrete information not available in the official newspapers Pravda and Izvestia.

A third change in the Soviet legal code, also promulgated in January, broadened the definition of "anti-Soviet agitation," an offense under which many dissidents have been sentenced to long terms of prison and internal exile.

Anti-Soviet agitation was newly defined to include not only the active preparation and spreading of material critical of the regime but also the keeping "in written, printed or other form of works containing such material."

Love at first flight.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

120,000 U.S. Employees Accept Censorship

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — More than 120,000 employees of the U.S. government have agreed in writing that for the rest of their lives they will submit for censorship any speech, article or book they produce that concerns the sources and methods of intelligence gathering.

The number of individuals who

have signed the agreement was made public Wednesday in a report by the General Accounting Office. Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the Government Operations Committee, said he was "shocked and dismayed" at the findings.

In February, President Ronald Reagan withdrew a proposal for a somewhat broader censorship re-

quirement after strong objections in Congress. All employees with access to certain intelligence secrets have been required to sign censorship agreements since early 1981.

Because of the special requirements of their work, the survey did not include the Central Intelligence Agency or the National Security Agency. Many other agencies did not respond to the survey.

UNCONVENTIONAL CASHMERE
by Alexandre Savin, Paris.

There are two natural phenomena in Scotland. Nessie the Loch Ness monster and Alexandre Savin's cashmere.

The super hundreds cashmere sweaters for men and ladies are exclusive. 40 shades are always present in the ten studied sizes available. Double ply dresses, stoles, superb plaids, and a surprising range of scarves in plain tartans, checks, done in different lengths with the super hundreds cashmere.

Now, the best of Scotland is in Paris.

Duty free

Cashmere House
2, rue d'Assoluto
(60, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore)
75008 PARIS - Tel. 265.42.61

haniel Owings, Found Architectural Firm

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Again, the Bulgarians

In the three years since a Turkish terrorist shot Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square, it has frequently been alleged that the gunman had been hired by the Bulgarian secret police, presumably at Soviet bidding, to kill the pope for inspiring the Solidarity movement in Poland. But while there was some evidence and some political basis for this theory, there has not been hard, corroborated evidence in the necessary quality and quantity. As a result, many people have felt that it was unwarranted and perhaps even irresponsible to drag in the name of the Soviet Union.

Hence the importance of Claire Sterling's story in The New York Times. An independent Rome-based writer who has written extensively about this case, Mrs. Sterling drew from the secret 78-page report on the attempted assassination filed in a Rome court on May 8 by the state prosecutor, Antonio Albano. His report is based on the 2000 pages of documentation collected by Judge Mario Martella, who earlier had convicted Mehmet Ali Agca in the shooting and who will soon be ruling on whether there will be further trials.

The Albano report is the most authoritative available. Point by point, the prosecutor corroborates the story the gunman told Italian authorities after he decided that his handlers

had abandoned him to a life sentence. Although some of his statements were "unverifiable because of insurmountable difficulties in the investigation," Mr. Albano wrote, "only two elements could be proved to be untrue"—they concerned the height of one Bulgarian contact and the identity of another. Everything else that could be checked confirmed the Bulgarian connection. Mr. Albano now recommends the indictment of three Bulgarians and five additional Turks on conspiracy charges.

From the beginning there has been no proof of a Soviet hand, only the not unreasonable surmise that Bulgaria, so long and so deeply subservient to Moscow, could not have acted on its own in a matter so momentous. There is no proof now. Mr. Albano's demonstration of the Bulgarian connection, however, undoubtedly sharpens the question of what Soviet role can be inferred from it. His own view is that the rise of Solidarity created "a most acute crisis for the socialist states of Eastern Europe."

In some secret place, where every secret is wrapped in another secret, some political figure of great power took note of this most grave situation and, mindful of the vital needs of the Eastern bloc, decided it was necessary to kill Pope Wojtyla"—the pontiff's Polish name.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Troubling Decision

The Reagan administration has struggled ceaselessly to divert the nation from its 20-year commitment to affirmative action in the hiring of previously excluded minorities. Lamentably, it has started to gain some ground in the courts—notably in the Supreme Court's ruling in the case of the Memphis firefighters.

In a 6-3 decision Tuesday, the justices bent over backward to hand the Reagan administration a victory, first because the court took the case at all and second because of the content of its decision.

The case raised one of the most troubling civil rights conflicts: What should cities do in times of fiscal austerity when white workers want to keep their jobs and minority workers want to protect hiring and promotion gains made through affirmative action? In a conflict between an established seniority program and affirmative action the court has previously accorded seniority a position of almost sacred trust. By reiterating that principle in this marginal case, it throws needless doubt on the legitimacy of broad-based affirmative action.

The city of Memphis has a poor record for hiring minorities in city agencies. In 1980, after black firefighters sued, charging discrimination in hiring and promotions, the city entered into a consent agreement without admitting any wrongdoing. The agreement obliged the city to "raise the black representation" in the fire department to about 35 percent, reflecting the black proportion of the civilian work force. But in 1981, when still less than 12 percent of firefighters were black, financial problems forced the city to lay off workers. Ultimately, 24 firefighters—21 white and 3 black—were laid off. The union's strict seniority rule of "last hired, first fired" was of little consequence, since all 24 had been hired on the same day. Thus the layoffs were not actually deter-

mined by seniority but alphabetically. If the system had been followed strictly, three more black firemen would have been laid off and three fewer whites (the three extra whites temporarily displaced were rehired in a month).

Was the action on behalf of the three blacks not laid off defensible? Yes, said two lower courts. No, said the Supreme Court. Given that the three whites were rehired so soon, the court could easily have refused to accept the case and declared it legally dead. But it took the case nonetheless, and has now offered up a narrow ruling.

It held that federal courts are not free to interfere with legitimate seniority plans as long as they were not designed to discriminate. Writing for the majority, Justice Byron White said, "The [Civil Rights] Act protects bona fide seniority systems, and it is inappropriate to deny an innocent employee the benefits of his seniority in order to provide a remedy."

That is fine only as far as it goes. In the civil rights arena, such hard-edged interpretations are not so easy. Are whites who secured jobs at least in part because of discrimination against minorities and women, invariably "innocent"? Why are only those minorities and women who were specific victims of discrimination eligible for remedial action? The court was quick to reach out to decide this case, but reluctant to grapple with its broader issues.

The decision does not mean the death of affirmative action. But in the absence of broader interpretation from the court, the administration is rushing to examine hundreds of past affirmative action settlements with the idea of reopening them. That can only lead to more confusion and litigation. For a court that has endorsed class-based affirmative action, the decision marks a troublesome retreat.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Spectacular, but a Success?

The successful interception in flight of one American military ballistic missile by another is a spectacular example of the kind of feat that can be brought off by high-tech wizardry. But it will do nothing to justify the pursuit of a military strategy based on ballistic missile defense, to which the Reagan administration seems profoundly committed, but which remains as dangerous as ever. The pursuit of a strategy based on ballistic missile defense, just because an emotional bunch says it ought to be plausible, is dangerous because it risks destabilizing the nuclear balance.

—The Financial Times (London).

Tracing the Roots of Hunger

From every angle—cost-effectiveness, political and social stability, self-interest, humanitarian concern—the case for a massive mobilization of resources to tackle the global problem of desertification appears overwhelming. The livelihoods of 850 million people are directly threatened.

Sand-dune encroachment is only a minor part of the problem. Sometimes thousands of kilometers from the margins of the Sahara, Gobi, Atacama and other deserts, desertification is taking place. The situation has been accurately likened to a skin disease in which

existing eruptions worsen and coalesce with new outbreaks of the disease.

The consequences of environmental despoliation are helping to destabilize nations. Desertification and the other threats to the planet's life support systems are causing social and political breakdowns.

Desertification results not only in the loss of nations' productive resource base but also in the loss of valuable genetic resources, increase in atmospheric dust, and disruption of natural water recycling processes.

—Mosiata Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program.

The United States is sending emergency food aid for drought-stricken areas in Zimbabwe. The situation is worse in neighboring Mozambique, where death from starvation is said to have reached an extraordinary magnitude. South Africa will actually need to import grain just to satisfy domestic demands. To the north nearly a dozen Sahel countries bordering the Sahara are near to catastrophe. Tens of thousands of people have already died.

But Africa's climate is not alone responsible for the desperate situation. Unworkable policies, especially involving pricing and marketing, inefficiency and corruption, plus overvalued currencies, have all played a part in the decline in per capita agricultural production.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A 'Moderate' \$40,000 Dress Bill

NEW YORK—Mrs. Howard Gould was subjected to more grilling (on June 14) in the Supreme Court at the hands of her husband's attorney, Mr. De Lancy Nicoll, who sought to show up her extravagance. She admitted that when she and her husband passed the winter of 1905 in Florida, she had about a hundred exquisite dresses. The witness declared that a woman's outfit worn once was useless afterwards. "What did you do with all these dresses after wearing them once?" queried Mr. De Lancy Nicoll. The witness replied: "I generally gave them away. If I'm not mistaken I gave one of them to your sister when she was on the stage." Mrs. Gould said that before she and her husband parted, her yearly dress bill amounted to \$40,000, which she considered moderate for the wife of a multi-millionaire.

1934: Baer Takes Heavyweight Title

NEW YORK—Forced to ask for mercy from Referee Arthur Donovan after receiving terrific punishment in the tenth and eleventh rounds, Primo Carnera, world's heaviest heavyweight, lost his world crown at Madison Square Garden Bowl (on June 14), with Max Baer, of California, as the newly crowned king of the ring. After 2 minutes, 13 seconds of fighting in the eleventh round the giant Italian turned to Donovan and muttered, "I've had enough." Baer, grinning, turned to the crowd and accepted applause quite as though he had known for many days that the title was about to become his. Round eleven went like this: Baer started cautiously. Carnera stumbled and then Baer floored him with a long right. Baer then knocked down the champion twice. Carnera asked the referee to stop the fight.

Two Obstacles on the Narrow Path to Arms Control

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON—At times American politics resembles one of those circus dolls weighted at the bottom. Hit it to the left and it returns to the center. Hit it to the right and it returns to the center. Walter Lippmann, using a different image, used to write of the suction of the center. This impulse to stay on course obviously has served to stabilize the American ship of state over the decades. The U.S. political system traditionally has not allowed anyone in the White House to shift the country too far off its traditional course.

There are times, however, in any country's history when a sharp shift in direction is required. A ship sailing straight ahead can hit the rocks just as easily as one veering suddenly to the right or the left.

And in the field of arms control the United States is indeed headed straight for the rocks. The Reagan administration will probably be the last able to engage in the process of arms control as we have known it. What will replace this process no one knows, but a group of eminent British diplomats and generals were probably right when they voiced their concern recently about an "age of world anarchy."

There are two reasons for the danger of a policy collision in the field of arms control. The first is the growing danger that the international community will lose the political capability to negotiate arms-control agreements. The second is that it will lose the technical capability to verify these agreements.

The political danger is less well understood than the technical one. Arms controllers have long known that it is easier to negotiate arms-control agreements between two powers than three or more. A world dominated by superpowers, in other words, is easier to manage than one with several powers; for when only two are negotiating, it is possible to reach agreements based on parity at any point.

But when three or more powers are involved in the negotiations, the international community faces the kind of problems that stymied the great powers in the period between world wars. Then, Japan's emerging navy posed a danger to other powers. At the 1921-22 Washington conference on naval issues, Japan demanded naval forces equal to those that others might deploy in waters of interest to Japan. The other naval powers worried that such a level would give Japan superiority. In the end Japanese officials accepted a lower level, only to renounce these

the United States "to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union."

For years the impact of the British and French nuclear arsenals has been of only theoretical interest because the number of their nuclear warheads has been so small. The United States could offer indirect compensation or force equal to those that others might deploy in waters of interest to Japan. The other naval powers worried that such a level would give Japan superiority. In the end Japanese officials accepted a lower level, only to renounce these

Arms control will be impossible unless one of the superpowers accepts an agreement that forces it into a position of inferiority.

restraints in the mid-1930s and prepare the way for the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Leonid Brezhnev is alleged to have said before his death that all the nuclear weapons in the world were either in the Soviet Union or targeted against it. The persistent Soviet call for equal security, which the Kremlin has raised in all arms-control negotiations, is nothing other than the earlier Japanese position transposed to a thermocouple setting.

The Soviet Union argues that it is reasonable for it to have nuclear forces equal to those of all of its potential (nuclear) enemies—the United States, Britain, France and China. The United States rejects this position because the result would be to grant the Soviet Union the right to acquire more nuclear weapons than the United States could acquire. Indeed, the 1972 Jackson amendment calls upon the president in any future treaty on offensive weapons not to limit

ber of nuclear warheads that they can rain on their enemies' territory from 300 to as many as 1,200. At the end of this process a single British or French submarine commander will have power denied even Hitler. At one command, provided his crew will follow orders, he can eliminate the Soviet Union as a great power.

As Jonathan Alford, a retired British colonel and now deputy director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, has pointed out, British and French nuclear forces are now "seen to be developing to a point well beyond that which was previously regarded as a minimum deterrent level."

Once that point is reached, the world will face a structural problem in the field of arms control. It has not encountered since the beginning of the superpower era. Arms control will be impossible unless one of the superpowers accepts an agreement that forces it into a position of inferiority vis-à-vis the other superpower. It seems safe to say that such an agreement cannot be negotiated, or if negotiated, cannot be ratified either in Washington or Moscow.

The other looming danger for arms control is technological. In the past, arms control has depended upon the technical ability of the negotiating parties to verify the agreements signed. But the emergence of so-called "low observables" close to the earth's surface and "Star Wars" technology high above it may deny the world this confidence in the ability to verify. Consider the impact of the cruise missile, a product of miniaturization. Small, easily concealed, cheap and highly accurate, the cruise missile can overwhelm the defenses of even the most carefully prepared opponent. Its extraordinary accuracy will arouse mounting fears on both sides of a decapitation attack.

Once proven, the cruise missile will be deployed by the thousands. Any hope of verification will end in the face of the sheer magnitude of the task. Meanwhile, space technology may threaten the success of the verification satellites that made it possible for the superpowers to reach the Anti-Ballistic Missile and Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty agreements.

None of these issues is being discussed adequately. The Reagan administration and the public with charge and countercharge and with a basketful of proposals—build-down, deep cuts, freeze, moratorium. Some of the proposals are good and some are bad, but none of them is likely to stop the world from taking the steps that will spell the end of arms control. In the end, the current political campaign is likely to push the United States back again to the center. But this time that may not be the place to be.

The contributor is editor of Foreign Policy magazine.



Preparing to Commemorate Victory

By Flora Lewis

with Germany. Nor, for that matter, is there a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, because of Moscow's refusal to return four northern islands.

The residents to the Normandy events in West Germany shows that the implications have faded, particularly among the young. The New York Times's Bonn correspondent, James Markham, quoted Walther Gruenwald, a Greens activist in West Berlin, saying that Germany's exclusion left the "impression that this was a war not only against Fascism, but against Germany." Deputy Foreign Minister Alois Mertes warned of alienating democratic West Germans "if a feeling is created among Germans that they were a vanquished people or a nation of guilty men between East and West."

Indeed, the war was to defeat Fascists, but the Nazis fought in the name of the whole German nation, with its support, and all Germany was vanquished. Officially, Bonn has accepted this and made restitution for some of Hitler's victims. East Germany has not, pretending that only Germans in the West bear responsibility for the horrible heritage.

In any case, it is bad for young Germans to harbor false impressions. The continued partition of Germany was the direct result of national defeat. If they ignore that, they cannot understand the present or cope with the future. One German voice made the key point. It was Manfred Rummel, mayor of Stuttgart and son of Erwin Rommel, the "desert fox."

He said, "It was better to lose the war with Hitler than to win it with Hitler. This is a bitter idea but a necessary idea."

Germans, Russians and others should be told now they will be welcome to join in V-E and V-J day ceremonies in 1985 dedicated to the idea that war must be prevented.

The New York Times.

McCarthy: How a Charlatan Prospered

By George F. Will

APPLETON, Wisconsin—The Fox River, which with Midwestern contrariness runs north, is the setting for this level of a city, which is the birthplace of Houdini. Students at Lawrence University, the underdeveloped appreciation of blessings for which undergraduates are notorious, say that Houdini's greatest escape was from Appleton.

On a bluff above the river, beneath a dark tombstone, rest the remains of another native son. Senator Joseph McCarthy did not live nobly enough to earn such a lovely place of repose. Thirty years ago this month his political death was assured. He was losing his confrontation with the army, a story told by William Bragg Ewald Jr., with fresh evidence, in a new book, "Who Killed Joe McCarthy?"

Most Americans are, like this writer, too young to remember the waves of emotion surrounding Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Ewald's book prompts this question about the senator: How could a charlatan so frivolous, served by staff members so reckless, have prospered as long as he did? Considerable blame has fallen upon Eisenhower's perceived passivity.

However, upward revisions of Eisenhower's reputation continue to leak out of the crevices of scholarship, and Mr. Ewald, who served on Eisenhower's White House staff, is part of that process. Mr. Ewald's contention, persuasively argued, is that Eisenhower was a passionate and glibful participant in bringing down Mr. McCarthy, but his tactic was heroic reticence.

It reveals something of hysteria but even more of the nation's relative immaturity—relative to today—that the nation was mesmerized by the question, "Who promoted Persecution?" Major Persecution, an army dentist, was what Mr. McCarthy called a "Fifth Amendment Communist." He refused to sign a loyalty oath. He was promoted by the routine working of the draft law as applied to doctors.

Many Democrats were content to see Mr. McCarthy's rampage prolonged because they, like Eisenhower, saw it as, at least in part, an intramural Republican war. Mr. Mc-

Carthy attacked George Marshall, who had raised Eisenhower to power, and then attacked the army. Eisenhower considered Mr. McCarthy an instrument used by bitter Taft Republicans determined to destroy him.

Mr. McCarthy was bewildering, and not only to Eisenhower, because he was utterly indifferent to the truth. This gave his behavior an aspect of randomness that made it hard to anticipate, and hence to combat. Eisenhower's initial strategy was to ignore Mr. McCarthy. He thought that Harry Truman and others had inflated Mr. McCarthy by attacking him. But Eisenhower's public passivity did not deflate Mr. McCarthy.

In the forthcoming second volume of his excellent biography of Eisenhower, Stephen Ambrose notes that the key to the McCarthy crisis was the power to subpoena witnesses. Eisenhower drew the right line in the dust when he invoked—indeed, almost invented in its current form—the doctrine of executive privilege. Eisenhower, who thought the presidency had become too powerful, was quickly driven to strengthen it in doing so he was most warmly ap-

plauded by liberals, many of whom 19 years later, would take, with equal vehemence, a very different view of executive privilege.

Mr. Ewald documents a conspiracy of good men—members of Eisenhower's administration, acting on his behalf, if not always with his knowledge—to isolate Mr. McCarthy and allow his extremism, conveyed to the country by the novelty of television, to undo him. This had been done by June 17, 1954, when the army-McCarthy hearings ended. A year and a half after Eisenhower took office, Mr. McCarthy was finished.

Mr. Ewald's book draws upon the transcripts of surreptitiously monitored telephone conversations. Something that is ethically dubious can be good for the history books.

In fact, Mr. McCarthy did far fewer and less-lasting injuries to academic freedom and other rights of expression than was done in the name of love and peace by the left in the late 1960s and early 1970s, when militant minorities vetoed speakers and closed campuses.

But Mr. McCarthy committed cruelties against little people, embarrassed the nation and did lasting damage to the anti-communist cause.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Adding to the List

Joseph Kraft's May 2 opinion column, "Terrorism Has Come to Stay," speaks about "the truly dangerous kind, which is international," and lists Iran, Syria and Libya as the "three revolutionary countries which work together to spread and promote the active use of terrorism for state goals." Unfortunately, he omitted a fourth terrorist country, South Africa, which uses terrorist activities to support an unjust system, at the same time it accuses both neighbors and liberation movements of terrorism.

South Africa mounted a raid into Lesotho on Dec. 9, 1982, in which 42 visitors, refugees and innocent bystanders were killed. Is this not ter-

rorism? When an oil depot was blown up in 1983 in Lesotho, a helicopter was seen hovering over the scene. What indigenous group of dissidents could bring a helicopter across hundreds of miles of South African territory, without the active support of the South African Army?

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the Mozambique National Resistance "liberation" movements operated for years in Angola and Mozambique with evident South African support. And finally there is the internal terror that is threatened nightly against blacks living on their ancestral land, subject to constant arrest and harassment and eventual deportation to some rural slum that the

authorities claim to be the real hope of people who have in many cases never seen the place in their lives.

JOHN GAY,
Massena, Lesotho.

The civilized world has watched with shock and disbelief as Indian troops, directed by Indira Gandhi, have razed the holy Golden Temple of the Sikhs and killed hundreds of Sikh militants.

In this same Mrs. Gandhi—who has championed the slogan of self-determination for Pakistan—is it easy to champion scientists and technicians—If they are other people's land and authority.

F. LERMAN,
Paris.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: FRANCOIS DESMAISONS
Deputy Editor: ROBERT K. MCCABE
Deputy Editor: SAMUEL ABE
Deputy Editor: CARL GEWIRTZ
Associate Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 741-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Champs Elysees 181.
Director of Publications: Walter M. Chayer
Gen. Mgr. Adm.: Alain Lecerre, 34-36 Avenue de la Libération, 75008 Paris, France. Tel. 6170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009.
U.S. capital de 120,000 ft. RGS New York 873021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscriptions: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Arms Control

June 15, 1984

Page 7

Quick! Quicker! Full Speed Ahead In the Fast Lane

by Curt Suples

WASHINGTON — It seizes you right there on the sidewalk, waiting for the bank-card machine. You've pocketed your money, but the little printer gizmo is still nattering away like a garbage disposal full of paper clips. Meeting with Benson in 20 minutes; better buy flowers for Susie. You shift your feet. Really gotta call Dix about the Feinberg account; need a haircut; that memo's due by 5. The machine is still grinding. And suddenly a giant punch to the chest. The receipt is printing out too slowly. In less than a second, your arteries bulge, your vision turns to staples and your innards are in a rage.

Life-Speed Attack!

It's the dread new malady of the Silicon Decade, a neuro-trauma that strikes when the world is running slower than we are. And thanks to mankind's adaptability, we're already moving at full speed in response to a frantic sensory onslaught of beeper pagers, sign-and-run credit cards, alarm watches, electronic mail, rapid transit, hand calculators, microwaved pouch food, predatory job swaps and no-fault car crashes and divorces. Not to mention video games and computers everywhere.

It's life in Fast-Forward Mode, where it absolutely, positively has to be thin things in 30 days but there isn't even time for the 20-minute workout. Like some vast hater of Skinnerian chickens, we are trained to peck faster and faster in our direct-dial, one-stop, pop-top, nonstop world. (Batteries not included.)

No wonder Dr. Mendi J. Horowitz, director of the Center for the Study of Neuroses at the University of California, San Francisco, thinks it is possible that Americans are approaching "national overload."

As it is explained at Horowitz's clinic for stress and anxiety disorders: "When a person is presented with a stimulus, especially one that is jangling in some way, a series of conceptual and emotional processes are set in motion" at both the conscious and unconscious levels in "multiple channels of consideration."

Ideally, each of these channels should flow smoothly to completion. But when the next jangle comes too soon, the flow is blocked. Some experiences are bumped out of the storage line. Some just remain because they are important and stressful, but they remain in an incomplete mode of processing.

As a result, people "have larger and larger loads of unfinished business. When this gets too great, it begins to affect their subjective experience, interrupting concentration with intrusive images, their sleep with anxious wakefulness or troubled dreams, and their capacity to love and enjoy experience with an impatient restlessness to go on superficially to still the next thing." Attention wavers, then snaps; thoughts ricochet across the brain pan; blood pressure shoots up.

All this in only 30 years.

It is virtually unthinkable now, but there was once a time when families would turn on the television and wait entire minutes in voluptuous anticipation for the set to "warm up." When bank clients conducted their transactions with a bona fide human being and roadside hamburgers were produced to order by cooks with cheap tattoos and packs of Luckies rolled up in their T-shirt sleeves.

Of course, we were speeding even then. As late as the early '60s, most Americans still shared the Myth of the Automated Manana: The evolution of technology, with its proliferation of "labor-saving devices" would banish drudgery, ushering in a lifetime of creative leisure. Words like "frost-free" and "timed bake" conjured a Dagwood daydream of hammocks.

It was not to be. Instead, as the elapsed time for each event decreased, we simply crammed more events into the same space. And in 1984 we live in a society in which the phone company can fire an operator for staying on the line too long with customers, and one fast-food chain promises a reward to those not served (if that's the word) within a minute.

© 1984 The Washington Post

The Life-Speed Test

How do you place in the life-speed race? Answer the following questions and keep a running total of your scores.

During the past year, I have found myself (score 10 points each):

Hanging up the phone after only three rings — down from five in 1982. **10**

Putting stuff back on the grocery-store shelf to qualify for the 10-item-or-less express line. **10**

Using self-service gas pumps for speed, not economy. **10**

Missing movies I really wanted to see because the line looked too long. **10**

Walking up the down escalator to beat the crowd. **10**

Collecting a sheaf of parking tickets rather than spending time looking for a legal space. **10**

Compulsively making lists of Things To Do. **10**

Making lists of lists. **10**

I have had an extension phone installed in:

My car (2) **2**

My lawn mower (5) **5**

My shower (10) **10**

My car (20) **20**

I find that I no longer have time in my life for:

Reading Proust (3) **3**

Writing personal letters (5) **5**

Time or Newsweek (7) **7**

My children (10) **10**

Solid food (15) **15**

Garfield (20) **20**

On the phone when I am put on hold, I:

Have two quarterly reports and a memo ready to read. (3) **3**

Put the hold on hold and make another call. (5) **5**

Hang up and go to lunch. (7) **7**

Hang up and imagine the other party being deep-fried in tractor oil. (10) **10**

Destroy the phone and quit my job. (20) **20**

While crawling on an expressway at rush hour, I:

Hum a melody of beloved show tunes. (1) **1**

Imagine improvements for thumbscrews. (10) **10**

Bite the steering wheel. (15) **15**

Bite the passengers. (20) **20**

Abandon the car and walk. (25) **25**

The total number of years since my last afternoon nap is:

3 (3) **3**

5 (5) **5**

10 (10) **10**

Can't remember. (15) **15**

Haven't slept since the Ford administration. (20) **20**

What is a nap? (25) **25**

I would rather have quadruple root canals than (10 points each):

Hear the receptionist say, "Mr. Smith will be with you shortly." **10**

See any sign reading "Temporarily Out Of Service." **10**

Loose, my double-entry appointment book with the 15-minute intervals. **10**

Hear the customer in front of me say, "Now, I want to return these curtains, but I've lost the receipt and..." **10**

I blow my car horn at the vehicle in front of me:

When the light turns green. (3) **3**

When the light turns yellow. (5) **5**

In the car wash. (10) **10**

When my siren isn't working. (20) **20**

How to interpret your score. If your total was:

50 or below: You are living in Antarctica. **50**

51 to 100: Marginally capable of sustaining urban life. **100**

101 to 150: Normal. **150**

151 and above: You have reached Time Zero. **151**

Man Here Got a Bone to Pick

MARY BLUME

LONDON — Tony Roma has a Florida palor and taste for beige silk shirts, and a gravelly voice that makes Anthony Quinn sound like the Master of Balliol. He was raised in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn but now lives in Mayfair because "it affords me a place to keep my clothes." He has moved to London to open what he calls a rib jerni.

Rib restaurants, according to the American sociological monthly, Harper's Bazaar, "are spreading so aggressively over the culinary landscape that it could be said that the nation is riding the crest of a boom. And according to Tony Roma of the Florida-based restaurant chain that may have started it all, there is no sign of submergence."

To the same study, social pundit Liz Smith explains, "The beautiful people are eating low-down food now because they've had it with underdone fish. Everyone has a hankering in his/her soul for the real thing: real love, real sex, real money and real food. In time, eating to stay thin and be chic gets boring as hell."

Before opening his Tony Roma's A Place for Ribs at 46 St. Martin's Lane late this month, Roma is easing the ennui of chic and mostly thin Londoners with a series of preview parties to which the likes of Jackie Collins, Michael Caine, Elton John, Paul McCartney and Lady ("Bubbles") Rothermere have been bidden to drink Piña Coladas and let barbecue sauce dribble freely down their chins.

Roma's first Place for Ribs opened in Florida 12 years ago. Now there are 39 — he can't quite keep track of the openings — but London marks his first stab at Europe.

He has plans for Paris, Copenhagen, Rome, Hong Kong, Singapore. There are already four Tony Romas in Japan. "You know, when I first went there it was an education process," Roma said over a mid-afternoon scotch. "They were actually picking up the bones with chopsticks. I would actually go to a person, one after the other, and take the chopsticks away."

The average Roma customer uses 4 or 5 paper napkins when dining a slab of 10 to 12 barbecued ribs. They are baby back ribs from young hogs and in the United States alone, Roma's restaurants sell 100,000 pounds (more than 45,000 kilos) a week.

Roma is not the first American to bring ribs to London: The pioneer was an advertising man named Bob Payton who went on to pizzas and to the quaintly named Henry J. Bean's (But His Friends All Call Him Hank) Bar and Grill. Payton's success, says Roma, is due to brilliant marketing and to London's urgent, unexpressed need for ribs.

"I'll tell you what I think the success of ribs are. First of all they're extremely tasty. They're very, very easy to eat. And they're not that expensive. It gives families a chance to dine together, to bring the kids with them, because kids like to eat with their fingers. And it also brings people together. It's a common denominator — everybody's back to basics, eating with their fingers again. So consequently it's nothing to see the biggest star in the world sitting next to a saloon keeper or a truck driver. They sit next to each other and they're both on common ground with sauce dribbling from their chins, greasy fingers and barbecue sauce all over themselves."

Even the ladies of Beverly Hills, who spend hours composing their faces, enjoy destroying their lip gloss at Roma's. "Everybody predicted we would close in a month because people in Beverly Hills would never stand on line, people in Beverly Hills would never eat with their fingers, people in Beverly Hills would never eat with paper napkins. Well, it wasn't two or three weeks before they were standing on line, eating with their fingers and using paper napkins," Laurence Olivier, says Roma, once waited on line for 45 minutes.

"But you know something, he didn't care, he loves the restaurant so much. And they eat just like we do, just because they're celebrities doesn't mean anything. It's nothing for half the room to be filled with celebrities. It's nothing for Sinatra to come in at 2 o'clock in the morning in New York."

Roma (his name is an abbreviation of his mother's maiden name, Romano) left school after the seventh grade and earned 10 cents a day in his first job on a peddler's truck.



Tony Roma.

When he was 13 and a street kid, Gimbel's department store, whose employees were on strike, came over to Brooklyn in search of scab labor. "They wanted to know if I wanted a job. Of course I wanted a job. Everybody wanted a job in the Depression."

He spent his first morning as a tie salesman and didn't like it. The afternoon was better: He reorganized the pushcart delivery system in the bargain basement. On the third day he found his vocation — the footsore director of the employees' canteen asked him to find help. "She asked me to bring in other fellers — she didn't call me a kid — and I brought in 15 boys from my neighborhood, and we took over feeding 1,500 people in two and a half hours. The pay was 7 cents an hour, and he was thrilled."

"My family tree is not restaurant orientated," he says, looking back. "I'm the first one in the restaurant business. I'm the first success. So I got a little lucky, the Guy Upstairs was looking at me."

After serving on a minesweeper in World War II, he ran the Playboy Club restaurants. He has also dabbled unsuccessfully in classic Italian cuisine; the word "gourmet" makes him hyperventilate.

"The labor cost was unbelievable, and the price is usually so high that the least thing wrong is reason for a complaint. It's too hot, it's too cold, there's not enough, there's too much, it's cooked too long, it isn't cooked enough. Another thing I believe, the everyday restaurant person doesn't complain like the so-called gourmet person who wants to impress everybody that he or she knows what it's about so they keep voicing opinions. The everyday public — they walk in and if you treat them nice, they're happy to be there. They're not out to impress anybody, especially in a rib jerni."

Roma describes his restaurants as "a kind of fast-food operation with a piano bar, cocktail lounge and dining room setting." He uses waitresses rather than waiters because he thinks they are more housewifely and less likely to be in thrall to bookies, loan sharks and extramarital complications, and he dresses them in miniskirts with lace panties. But the effect is decorous, and the nightly turnover is terrific.

"Now this is gonna shock you," Tony Roma says. "I believe in London we will turn over each table six times at dinner, I wouldn't be surprised if we do seven or eight." Using one table so many times is accomplished by high-speed service and by the fact that Roma does not serve soups, appetizers or desserts.

In addition to ribs, he does serve chicken, steak, a plat d'jour, his famous tear of onion rings and a great deal of booze, including a coffee called Cappuccino l'Amour, which is laced with five liquors.

"Women love exotic drinks. When you're into meat-eating you're not really into women, so we try to gear things to women, like our big salad. A lot of our food is geared so that the women come in with children — it's nothing for 3 or 4 women to come in with 10 or 12 kids." All this and "Bubbles" Rothermere too.

Part of Roma's success is that he can be all things to all people. If kids are happy in his places, so are drinkers. "All our food is drinking person's food," Roma points out. Even rain is good for business. "Bad weather is good for us because people don't have to dress up to come to our restaurants."

Roma insists that his quality is so high and his prices so low (about \$12 a person in the United States, an expected £8 to £9 in London, including drinks) that he makes only a profit of pennies on food. The money comes from the huge client turnover, and this is the reason that no desserts and exotic, rather than ordinary, coffee are featured.

"If they sat around a piece of apple pie or had 14 cups of coffee, we'd never turn over a table," Roma's waitresses are expert at clearing the table the moment a customer has given his chin a last wipe.

"That's the only thing that keeps them from sitting two hours after they've finished dinner. It's hard sitting at an empty table," Roma says.

Africa. Land of Need a Long Men

By Richard C. Griffith

It is virtually unthinkable now, but there was once a time when families would turn on the television and wait entire minutes in voluptuous anticipation for the set to "warm up." When bank clients conducted their transactions with a bona fide human being and roadside hamburgers were produced to order by cooks with cheap tattoos and packs of Luckies rolled up in their T-shirt sleeves.

Of course, we were speeding even then. As late as the early '60s, most Americans still shared the Myth of the Automated Manana: The evolution of technology, with its proliferation of "labor-saving devices" would banish drudgery, ushering in a lifetime of creative leisure. Words like "frost-free" and "timed bake" conjured a Dagwood daydream of hammocks.

It was not to be. Instead, as the elapsed time for each event decreased, we simply crammed more events into the same space. And in 1984 we live in a society in which the phone company can fire an operator for staying on the line too long with customers, and one fast-food chain promises a reward to those not served (if that's the word) within a minute.



Solo Georgewich/The Washington Post

For Billy Boy, It's Fun Again

by Carol Mann

PARIS — A lilac room, as quiet as dawn. Sculptural white lamp, almond-green cabinet (stark, 1920s) encasing row upon row of costume jewelry, placed in immutable order, like relics in a shrine. Billy Boy, bleached blond and pearls, sits at the edge of his chair, legs tightly knotted, sedately devouring chocolates and pretzels.

A photograph of Elsa Schiaparelli, the designer who translated Surrealism into elegance, coolly surveys the scene: an icon. There is no one Billy venerates more.

At 24, Billy Boy has recently retired from his fashion studio, Surreal Couture, on Park Avenue in New York, after a career that began in his adolescence. Exhausted by the barely business demands on his time and talent, he has come to live in Paris where he wants to work in the traditional haute couture manner only — for a few clients who vie for his exclusive designs.

And he wants to devote his energies to the real love of his life: the study of Parisian, principally pre-war, haute couture — examples of which he has collected countless thousands, wearing some occasionally, often lending or donating others to museums, but mostly storing and cataloging them with the meticulousness of a butterfly collector.

"I was born somewhere east of Nantucket and south of Poughkeepsie," he reminisces in geographical impossibility. "My mother is a professional gambler, travels anywhere they have a casino; my father is a cowboy

and will travel anywhere they will have a rodeo."

Billy prefers to shroud his family. Raising a carefully painted eyebrow, he admits they gave him the not-inconsiderable means to roam the world and amass his collection of haute couture clothes and accessories.

"When I was 12, my parents sent me on a world tour. I had already decided that I was interested in the arts and had started collecting just about anything that would interest me: different textiles, clothing, beads, jewels, paintings, furniture — especially mad-looking things — even stuffed yaks or broken bits of pottery. Later on, I saw that they were all surrealistically inspired. And as for the clothes, I realized that I had accumulated all manner of wonderful haute couture — Poiret, Vionnet, Balenciaga and others — without knowing what they were."

They were to determine his course. He decided on the study and the designing of clothing, carefully made and exclusive in the manner of Chanel or Schiaparelli, and like them, expressing avant-garde aspects of contemporary culture. He learned his trade by studying the finest examples he could lay his avid hands on. At one time he had a miniature collection of antique haute couture dresses (little Poirets, Lanvins, Chanels) for his favorite doll. He owns hundreds of dolls but is a devoted fan of Barbie.

His own clothes were distinctive for their humor and sophistication, a principle borrowed from Schiaparelli, who he believes is his spiritual guide and mentor. Billy Boy has assembled no fewer than 2,500 examples of her output, ranging from hats and jewelry designed for her by Dali or Cocteau to eve-

ning dresses to the first "Shocking" perfume bottles (designed by Leonor Fini but inspired by Mae West). He will be lending some 200 pieces from his collection to the Schiaparelli retrospective opening in Paris next week.

"I feel close to Schiaparelli in a very personal way, which is why I collect her work: I feel her spiritual presence in all the things she designed. Each time I am feeling low, she gives me signs, and for no reason whatsoever, I feel compelled to rush to a flea market or an out-of-the-way thrift shop, and I know I will find something of hers — which I usually do."

Success came like a whirlwind: He started by selling to friends and accepting individual commissions. Soon fashionable stores were making what then seemed to be irresistible offers; he showed at Henri Bendel, Victoria Falls, Artwear, Fiorucci and Riding High among others. The Metropolitan Museum of Art purchased such examples of his work as his "love-note" coat and a crab-claw brooch.

All too fast. "It all became too big for me, and I ended up pumping out clothes for distribution all over the country. I was making a lot of money but that just isn't important to me. It distracted me from what I was really interested in. I feel that haute couture is very sacred, something I really respect and want to do. I have no desire to make basic garments for the person in the street. That's left to hundreds of other designers."

Billy Boy wiggles his shoulders at full speed, slapping the air with his long hands (black nail polish, hangnails, no rings) as he expounds with vehemence on the pitfalls of the fashion trade today.



Billy Boy.

His own look is anything but that of the person in the street. "I'm very committed to what I'm doing. It would be silly to make these extreme clothes without engaging myself in it and promoting this aesthetic."

This he does with panache. His favorite evening outfit is an ensemble composed of a long sleeveless dress buttoned to the navel over electric blue rouse trousers and a formal evening shirt, over which he sports a black astrakhan toque and an opulent cascade of Chanel jewelry.

"I look like I'm exercising my fantasies," Billy Boy admits, helpless with laughter at the thought — "which is exactly what I'm doing."

"No one said I couldn't have any fun with all this haute couture."

TO THE EDITOR

TRAVEL

Mexico Plans a Big New Resort

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government has announced plans to turn a remote stretch of Pacific coastline into a resort it says will "rival Acapulco and Cancun," and eventually be able to serve 875,000 tourists a year.

The tourism secretary, Antonio Enriquez Savignac, disclosed the development plan during a tour of Oaxaca state, where the resort would be built. The new resort, to be built on the Bay of Huatulco near Puerto Angel, will "rival Acapulco and Cancun," according to the government.

Enriquez Savignac said the Bay of Huatulco has a tropical climate similar to Acapulco's and 10 miles (16 kilometers) of white-sand beaches. Acapulco, which is about 250 miles north of the proposed resort, has long been a Pacific coast favorite for tourists. Cancun, once a village of 117 people on the Caribbean, is now a resort of 100,000.

After the oil industry, tourism is Mexico's biggest source of the dollars it needs to pay off its \$87-billion foreign debt.

The resort project is to involve an initial investment of \$6.7 million for roads, utilities and other necessities. Plans call for transforming

Puerto Angel, a village of a few thousand people, into a city of more than 200,000. An international airport is to be built.

President Miguel de la Madrid, who toured the area with Enriquez Savignac, said steps will be taken to prevent speculation in land.

Enriquez Savignac compared the project to the development of Cancun, in which he was involved, 10 years ago. The tourism secretary said the area should have 1,300 hotel rooms by 1988 and 7,000 by 1999.

The National Tourism Development Fund will be in charge of construction, which will involve 75,000 workers. A total of 50,000 jobs are expected to be provided by the end of the century.

Cancun now has 5,764 hotel rooms, provides 20,000 jobs and received 750,000 visitors in 1983, earning 10 percent of the foreign currency brought into the country by tourists, Enriquez Savignac said.

Cancun was developed after the government did intensive studies to determine what area would be best for development of a profitable resort.

The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Börsendörfer Hall (tel: 65.65.21).
RECEIPTS — June 18: Tatyana Kichinev violin, Kauri Hagahima piano (Mozart, Strauss).
June 19: Markus Wolf violin, Christine Schmidt-Karjewa piano (Beethoven, Debussy).
International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).
THEATRE — Through June: "The Mousetrap" (Christie).
Staatstheater (tel: 532.40).
BALLET — June 20 and 21: "Swan Lake" (Tchikovsky).
OPERA — June 17: "Wozzeck" (Berg).
June 18: "Lulu" (Berg).
June 19 and 22: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 218.12.11).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
EXHIBITION — To July 1: "Art des Steppes et des Oases".
LASNE, Galerie Beaumont (tel: 633.38.40).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Modern Masters, New Talent".

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Jazzhus (tel: 14.30.70).
JAZZ — June 19-23: Teddy Wilson.
National Museum (tel: 35.34.75).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 1: "The Journey to America".
Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
CONCERT — June 16: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Sverre Skjerve conductor (Stravinsky).

ENGLAND

LEWES, Glyndebourne Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).
June 16, 18, 20, 22: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).
June 17, 19, 21: "L'incoronazione di Poppea" (Monteverdi).
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 236.87.95).
Barbican Hall — June 17: City of London Sinfonia, Malcolm Layfield conductor/violin (Bach, Vivaldi).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — June 16, 18-22: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare).
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Opera — June 16: "Tosca" (Puccini).
June 18 and 22: "Aida" (Verdi).
June 19 and 21: "Falstaff" (Verdi).
June 20 and 22: "Aida" (Verdi).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Turner and the Human Figure".
Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
CONCERT — June 17: Beethoven String Quartet, David Campbell conductor (Haydn, Weber).

FINLAND

NAANTALI, Music Festival (tel: 92.12.31/75.53.21).
RECEIPTS — June 18: Pierre Four-

FRANCE

NICE, Festival of Sacred Music (tel: 62.12.12).
CONCERTS — June 20: Orchestre du Conservatoire National de Région de Nice, André Peyre conductor (Schubert, Debussy).
June 21 and 22: Orchestre Philharmonique de Nice, Jeffrey Tate conductor (Wagner, Liszt, Bach).

PARIS

American Center (tel: 321.42.20).
DANCE — June 20-22: Tandy Beal. "Bois de Vincennes" (tel: 561.03.00).
EXHIBITION — June 21-25: "International Rose".
Centre Culturel du Marais (tel: 342.74.31).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Alfred and Realism in German Art".
Eglise des Billettes (tel: 887.74.31).
RECEIPTS — June 18: Christopher Waller conductor, Pierre Bouyer piano (Haydn).
Jardin Shakespeare (tel: 264.91.49).
THEATRE — To June 24: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).
Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).
JAZZ — June 20: Watergate Seven + One.
June 21: The Blue Doctors.
June 22: High Society Jazz Band.
Opera — June 18 and 22: "Manon" (Massenet).
Pavillon des Arts (tel: 233.82.50).
EXHIBITION — June 20-Aug. 31: "Image to Image".
Musée de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).
DANCE — June 16 and 17: Merce Cunningham Dance Company, U.S.A.
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83).
June 18: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Wallez conductor (Haydn).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 34381).
OPERA — June 18 and 21: "Aida" (Verdi).
June 22: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Nationalgalerie (tel: 2666).
JAZZ — June 22: Lester Bowie Brass Band.
Darmstadt (tel: 26.92.51).
CONCERTS — June 16, 19, 20: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Bach, Mahler, Mozart).
June 17: Berlin Philharmonic Choir and Orchestra, Uwe Gronostay conductor (Weber).
Waldbühne (tel: 852.40.80).
ROCK — June 18: Yes.
DÜSSELDORF, Schauspielhaus (tel: 36.99.11).
DANCE — June 16: Anna Wyman Dance Theatre.
June 19: Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation.

FRANKFURT

Alte Oper (tel: 13400).
OPERA — June 22-30: "Die Caiden-fürstin" (Kalmán).
Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29).
BALLET — June 17 and 22: "Swan Lake" (Tchikovsky).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59/322.31.11).
DANCE — June 19-22: Roland Petit's Marseille National Ballet — "Notre Dame de Paris" / "Hommage à Debussy".
National Gallery (tel: 723.59.37).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 30: "Spanish Contemporary Painters: Miro, Dalí, Guerrero." / "German Art, Landscape and Architecture".

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).
CONCERTS — June 16, 17, 19, 20: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra. June 22 and 23: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra.
CONCERTS — June 16, 17, 19, 20: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra. June 22 and 23: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
CONCERTS — June 17: Nuovo Quartetto (Debussy, Beethoven).
June 18: Chamber Orchestra of Europe, Claudio Abbado conductor (Rossini, Schubert).
June 22: Orchestra e Coro del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Lorin Maazel conductor (Mahler).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 20: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
June 19, 20, 22: "Orfeo" (Monteverdi).
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.20).
OPERA — June 19-22: "A Quiet Place" / "Trouble in Tahiti" (Bernstein).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Asakusa Kokaido (tel: 65.41.53).
CONCERT — June 19: Promusica Chorus/Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. Yoko Masino conductor (Ravel, Vivaldi).
Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11).
DANCE — June 20 and 21: Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater.
OPERA — The Fujiwara Opera — June 18: "Maria Stuarda" (Donizetti).
RECEIPTS — June 16: Alicia de Larocha piano (Mozart, Ravel, Granados).
Metropolitan Museum (tel: 437.27.87).
EXHIBITION — To July 1: "Porcelain from China and Persia".
Nihon Seisakuken Hall (tel: 406.13.51).
DANCE — June 18 and 19: Laurie Anderson.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 51.83.45).
CONCERT — June 22: Onorato Orchestra, Rudolf van Duijn conductor. Ellen van Lier soprano (Mozart).
Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To July 1: "Proclaim the Feast".
Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).
OPERA — June 17 and 19: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).

NEW YORK

Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.63.68).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 23: "Manhattan Skyline: New York Skyscrapers between the Wars".
Cruikshank Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Painting in Paris".
Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 217.28.83).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Fairfield Porter Retrospective".
WASHINGTON D.C., Folger Theatre (tel: 546.40.00).
THEATRE — To July 1: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
Ford Museum (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "Whitman at the Freezer".

PALM BEACH GARDENS

FLORIDA

Driving down the winding road through 2,340 acres of trees, lakes and golf greens lies the PGA Sheraton Resort, the Palm Beaches' newest luxury resort. The 336-room resort serves as the resting spot and competitive playground for golfers, tennis players and sports enthusiasts around the world.

Located at the headquarters of the PGA of America, the PGA Sheraton Resort boasts its elegant surrounding and championship facilities. Four championship golf courses offer challenging matches. Three courses, designed by George and Tom Fazio, The Hoag, The Champion and The Squire are in operation and the fourth, designed by Arnold Palmer is called The General.

Even though golf is the

City of Olympic Fun and Games

by Mavis Guinard

LAUSANNE — Olympic host cities — Sarajevo, Los Angeles, Montreal, Tokyo, Lake Placid or Grenoble — have their moments, but for the last 69 years, since April 10, 1915, this sedate town of 130,000 inhabitants has been the Olympic capital of the world.

Several times a candidate city, Lausanne has never hosted the Games. Even considered as a permanent site for the Games as far back as 1911, it has instead been home to the International Olympic Committee, which has grown here from a small volunteer team to an organization of 70 salaried employees who have outgrown their offices in the Chalet de Vidy beside Lake Geneva.

The International Olympic Committee directs the Olympic movement to ensure the continuity of the Games. As owner of the rights to the Games, the IOC selects the host city, plans committee sessions, arbitrates disputes, oversees finances and churns out reports and publications.

Uptown in Lausanne, the familiar white flag with five rings flies on a building that temporarily shelters the Olympic museum, library and study center. Five athletes work there on an irregular schedule that is "more à la carte than part-time," according to the curator, Jean-François Pahud, who is also coach for the Swiss federation of track and field sports.

Among the athletes workers is Craig Masback, an American who hopes, despite a knee problem, to qualify in the selection for the 1,500-meter track event. An earnest Princeton graduate with round-rimmed glasses, Masback explains that one of the aims of the new Olympic center is to promote the ideals of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Frenchman who revived the Olympics in the late 19th century. A current exhibition traces the history of the movement.

Coubertin, at 25, became fascinated by the ancient Greek sports ideal and impressed by the competitive school sports in England and America. He believed intelligent athletic competition would develop moral and physical qualities in the young. "He had a notion of a triumphant convergence of the mind, body and soul of the Olympic athlete," Masback says.

Although he may not have coined the phrase, "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part," he adopted it as a philosophy. In more than 27 publications, written over half a century, Coubertin presented a dream of uniting nations by the honest practice of sport.

At first the idea met with rebuffs, but he used his connections to invite world personalities to Paris in June 1893. At that meeting, Coubertin, to his admitted surprise, convinced his audience in a unanimous vote to hold modern Olympic Games in Athens. At Easter 1896, hundreds of contestants showed up from 13 countries; the Los Angeles Games will be attended by contestants from 142 countries.

Since the Games have been celebrated at the end of each four-year Olympiad except during the two World Wars. "The museum is interested in anything that pertains to the Games," says Pahud. Among posters, stamps, torches used to carry the Olympic flame, medals or trophies like the 25-pound gold Viking ship made by Fabergé and donated by Czar Nicholas II, are 20 panels illustrating the Games.

They record the struggle of such athletes as Emil Zatopek, Paavo Nurmi, Jesse Owens, Bob Beaman, Jean-Claude Killy, Mark Spitz and Peggy Fleming. Under the categories of athletics, gymnastics, combat, nautical and equestrian sports, disciplines come and go. Two-war, tandem cycling and women boxers have disappeared; others, like

LAUSANNE, Théâtre de l'Octogone (tel: 27.38.33).
RECEIPTS — June 21: Ingrid Hoogen-dorp piano, Habib Kayal violin (Lacaille, Smetana).
ZURICH, Hallestadion (tel: 221.28.83).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky 1915-1937".
Tombelle (tel: 201.15.81).
CONCERT — June 22: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.63.68).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 23: "Manhattan Skyline: New York Skyscrapers between the Wars".
Cruikshank Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Painting in Paris".
Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 217.28.83).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Fairfield Porter Retrospective".
WASHINGTON D.C., Folger Theatre (tel: 546.40.00).
THEATRE — To July 1: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
Ford Museum (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "Whitman at the Freezer".

LAUSANNE

Théâtre de l'Octogone

(tel: 27.38.33).
RECEIPTS — June 21: Ingrid Hoogen-dorp piano, Habib Kayal violin (Lacaille, Smetana).
ZURICH, Hallestadion (tel: 221.28.83).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky 1915-1937".
Tombelle (tel: 201.15.81).
CONCERT — June 22: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

Cooper-Hewitt Museum

(tel: 860.63.68).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 23: "Manhattan Skyline: New York Skyscrapers between the Wars".
Cruikshank Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Painting in Paris".
Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 217.28.83).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Fairfield Porter Retrospective".
WASHINGTON D.C., Folger Theatre (tel: 546.40.00).
THEATRE — To July 1: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
Ford Museum (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "Whitman at the Freezer".

LAUSANNE

Théâtre de l'Octogone

(tel: 27.38.33).
RECEIPTS — June 21: Ingrid Hoogen-dorp piano, Habib Kayal violin (Lacaille, Smetana).
ZURICH, Hallestadion (tel: 221.28.83).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky 1915-1937".
Tombelle (tel: 201.15.81).
CONCERT — June 22: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

Cooper-Hewitt Museum

(tel: 860.63.68).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 23: "Manhattan Skyline: New York Skyscrapers between the Wars".
Cruikshank Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Painting in Paris".
Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 217.28.83).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Fairfield Porter Retrospective".
WASHINGTON D.C., Folger Theatre (tel: 546.40.00).
THEATRE — To July 1: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
Ford Museum (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "Whitman at the Freezer".

LAUSANNE

Théâtre de l'Octogone

(tel: 27.38.33).
RECEIPTS — June 21: Ingrid Hoogen-dorp piano, Habib Kayal violin (Lacaille, Smetana).
ZURICH, Hallestadion (tel: 221.28.83).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky 1915-1937".
Tombelle (tel: 201.15.81).
CONCERT — June 22: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

Cooper-Hewitt Museum

(tel: 860.63.68).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 23: "Manhattan Skyline: New York Skyscrapers between the Wars".
Cruikshank Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Painting in Paris".
Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 217.28.83).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Fairfield Porter Retrospective".
WASHINGTON D.C., Folger Theatre (tel: 546.40.00).
THEATRE — To July 1: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
Ford Museum (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "Whitman at the Freezer".

LAUSANNE

Théâtre de l'Octogone

(tel: 27.38.33).
RECEIPTS — June 21: Ingrid Hoogen-dorp piano, Habib Kayal violin (Lacaille, Smetana).
ZURICH, Hallestadion (tel: 221.28.83).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky 1915-1937".
Tombelle (tel: 201.15.81).
CONCERT — June 22: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble.



handicapped skiing this year, have been added.

One recognizes familiar names. A tiny, tanned figure in a white beard, pinstriped shirt and bulky striped blazer danced on dark skating boots. Sonja Henie at age 11. The summer of 1924, a tall swimmer shivered despite a coverall dark swimsuit: Johnny Weissmuller before he met Jane. The visitor sees again the grace of Nadia Comaneci or Eric Heiden, and is reminded of the lesser-known: a skier, Baroness Schimmelpenninck, or the Ethiopian Abebe Bikila, who twice raced the marathon barefoot and won.

The exhibition honors them all, for it is the athletes who have consistently maintained the Olympic ideal. Roger Bannister, the first man to break four minutes in the mile race, once said, "We do it because we enjoy it."

The records of darker moments are filed among the documents, reports, books and articles in the 5,000-volume library. Although political tensions have been the greatest in the last three Olympics, the Games have always been held amid what Baron de Coubertin called "a tangle of diplomatic problems, petty personal hatreds, touchiness to be appeased, wounded pride, hidden traps."

What has stopped the Games is war. Scheduled for 1916, the sixth Olympics were never held. Coubertin, who was about to retire from the presidency of the Olympic movement, moved to Lausanne, where the city offered the committee a building and a special status. From this neutral haven, Coubertin tried to keep up international contacts. Despite his efforts, Allied countries would not accept a German team at the 1920 Games. Held in war-torn Antwerp, Belgium, the ceremonies included the terrible roll call of Olympic dead.

Nationalism has often flared during the Games. In the Berlin Games of 1936, Leni Riefenstahl's photos of Nazi might were particularly ominous. Other problems recur: amateur status, commercialism and racism. The president of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch, once a roller-hockey player, is a Spanish diplomat who, like Coubertin, believes in personal contacts. One of his favorite projects is to widen the Olympics to mass sports and culture. Under Samaranch, Olympic patronage has been extended to a local event, the 20-kilometer Lausanne citizen's race, which winds from Lausanne's sports grounds up cobblestoned streets, across bridges and back through town.

The IOC last fall attempted to gather all its activities under a single roof. But an elaborate project for a building on a newly purchased site set off an uproar in Lausanne. The citizens like to describe Lausanne as a country town, but a cultured one, referring to the city's past as a market town and center of letters, as well as its present distinction as a business center.

Lausanne has an old university and a modern Federal Engineering School. Its literary salons of the 18th century attracted such writers as Gibbon, Voltaire and Madame de Staël. Byron, Shelley, Dickens and Hemingway also wrote there. As the seat of the Swiss Federal Tribunal, the city has drawn a number of international firms, many congresses, hotel schools and graduate business schools, which have turned Lausanne into the business capital of French-speaking Switzerland.

Used to their town, where municipal and bankers' neoclassic buildings jostle plate-glass modern offices, turn-of-the-century palaces or the occasional villa, the Lausanne residents are not easily won over by the IOC building proposed by a Mexican architect, Ramirez Vasquez, who designed Mexico's Museum of Ethnography. It was felt by those who objected that the structure would crush by its sheer mass a favorite lakeside promenade along flowered quays. There were many protests.

Rumors flew that the IOC might move away in a huff, but Samaranch withdrew the plan. In a spirit of compromise, the IOC is considering an enlargement of the Vidy headquarters for its offices, the Olympic Solidarity Movement and a Court of Arbitration.

A museum, which Pahud says will probably be 10 times larger than the present one, will be built on the lakefront property without spoiling the view from the quay. The gardens will probably be opened to the public in an extension of the existing city park.

Baron de Coubertin once remarked that it wasn't easy to get anything out of Lausanne's inhabitants, "unless they are already prepared in their own minds to make the necessary concessions." Pahud says, "Like any love affair, there have been ups and downs."

The Olympic Museum, five minutes from the main train station, at 18 Avenue Ruchonnet, is open on Monday from 2 to 8 P.M., Tuesday through Saturday, 9 A.M. to noon and from 2 to 8 P.M., Sunday 2 to 6 P.M. The adjoining Olympic Study Center and Library is open on Monday from 2 to 6 P.M. and from Tuesday to Friday from 9 A.M. to noon and from 2 to 6 P.M.

Everybody Out for the Pied Piper

by Janet Bush

HAMELN, West Germany — Poets, historians, even Japanese camera crews have all been drawn to this northwestern town by the tale of the pied piper, Hameln's most famous son and biggest export, whose 700th anniversary is being celebrated this month.

A rat catcher, the pied piper made a brief, extraordinary appearance in the town's history books on June 26, 1284. As described by the brothers Grimm, the fantastic figure in rainbow-colored clothes used a magical pipe to lure rats to their death in a nearby river. When the town balked at paying him for the service, he led a column of 130 singing, dancing children out of Hameln, never to be seen again. Only two children — one mute, the other blind — returned, and neither could tell what really happened.

LAUSANNE

Théâtre de l'Octogone

(tel: 27.38.33).
RECEIPTS — June 21: Ingrid Hoogen-dorp piano, Habib Kayal violin (Lacaille, Smetana).
ZURICH, Hallestadion (tel: 221.28.83).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky 1915-1937".
Tombelle (tel: 201.15.81).
CONCERT — June 22: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

Cooper-Hewitt Museum

(tel: 860.63.68).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 23: "Manhattan Skyline: New York Skyscrapers between the Wars".
Cruikshank Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Painting in Paris".
Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 217.28.83).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Fairfield Porter Retrospective".
WASHINGTON D.C., Folger Theatre (tel: 546.40.00).
THEATRE — To July 1: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
Ford Museum (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "Whitman at the Freezer".

LAUSANNE

Théâtre de l'Octogone

(tel: 27.38.33).
RECEIPTS — June 21: Ingrid Hoogen-dorp piano, Habib Kayal violin (Lacaille, Smetana).
ZURICH, Hallestadion (tel: 221.28.83).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky 1915-1937".
Tombelle (tel: 201.15.81).
CONCERT — June 22: Philip Jones Brass Ensemble.

TRAVEL

A Guide to Summer Music Festivals, Classical and Jazz

This is the second of two articles about music festivals, classical and jazz, judged to be of more than local interest. Although it contains dates, locations and performers, all details are subject to change. The first article appeared June 8.

GREECE

Athens Festival, through September

This year the Athens Festival, whose theme is "Apollo and Dionysos," celebrates the 150th anniversary of the establishment of Athens as the capital of modern Greece. During the festival the Odéon of Herod Atticus, built in A.D. 161 at the foot of the Acropolis, and the Lycabettus Theater on nearby Lycabettus Hill, home to life with symphonic music, opera, ballet and theater.

Conductors: Dimitris Akriviotis, Hubert Soudant, Vladimir Ashkenazy and Kurt Mazur.

Ensembles: Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, State Orchestra of Salonika, Utrecht Symphony Orchestra, Athens State Orchestra, Greek Radio and Television Symphony, Royal Philharmonic of London, National Ballet of Marseille, Netherlands Dance Theater, Gyor Ballet of Hungary, Paris Opera Ballet and Royal Winnipeg Ballet.

HUNGARY

Musical Summer, Miskolc, June 19-July 23

Concerts share the stage in Diosgyor Castle with performances of "Les Petits Riens" by Mozart and "Mike the Magnate" by Albert Szirmai while the Collegium Musicum offers organ recitals in Avas Church and the Rock Theater performs alongside folkloric dancers.

Szeged Festival, July 20-Aug. 20

The first national Hungarian opera, "Hunyadi László," composed in 1844 by Ferenc Erkel, and Gounod's "Faust" are highlights of this open-air festival. Guest appearances by the Gyor Ballet and the Georgian Folk Ensemble alternate with organ recitals and Kacsóh's musical drama "Rakoczi."

Budapest Art Weeks, Sept. 25-Oct. 25

Under the title "Music of Our Age," the works of contemporary Hungarian and foreign composers are emphasized in events in Vigadó Concert Hall, which reopened in 1980 after being restored to its prewar splendor. Special guest is the composer Karlheinz Stockhausen.

The autumn celebration concludes a season of musical activity in the Hungarian capital that begins with the Spring Festival in March and continues with opera and ballet performances, concerts and recitals in the open-air theater of Buda, the City Grove, Margaret Island, the Castle of Vajdahunyad, the Dominican Court of the Hilton Hotel and Zichy Castle of Obuda.

ICELAND

Reykjavik Arts Festival, through June 17

In this, the ninth year for this biennial celebration in Iceland's capital, one of the festival founders, the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy, serves as conductor of the London Philharmonia with another Ashkenazy, his son Vovka, as piano soloist.

Visitors can view the work of Icelandic artists and attend other activities connected with the festival, including performances by rock groups from all the Scandinavian countries.

Sofia Opera Festival, Oct. 24-Nov. 4

Noted for the excellence of its productions of unusual or seldom performed operas, Sofia has scheduled for its 34th festival "The Kiss" by Smetana, "Le Cid" by Massenet, "The Barber of Seville" by Rossini, "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" by Massenet. Performances are given in the Theater Royal.

ISRAEL

Israel Festival, through June 17

Jerusalem plays host to a series of music and theater performances on 12 locations. The open-air Sultan's Pool Amphitheater in the valley beneath the Old City's walls, the courtyard of David's Citadel, the Theater on Mount Scopus, modern theaters and concert halls and the city itself are all part of the festival, joining visiting companies and individual performers from Spain, Poland, Italy, England, Denmark, South Africa and the United States with leading Israeli artists.

ITALY

Maggio Musicale, Florence, through July 1

Yuri Lyubimov, the Soviet dissident who was removed from his post as director of the avant-garde Taganka Theater in Moscow, stages Verdi's "Rigoletto" for Florence's annual festival with Bruno Bartoletti conducting. Another opera bowing in the Teatro Comunale is Beethoven's "Fidelio," while Monteverdi's "Favola d'Orfeo" shows up in both the Salone dei Cinquecento of Palazzo Vecchio and in the Piazza San Spirito.

World premieres: The ballet "Sul filo d'Orfeo," choreographed by Uwe Scholz to music by Ludovico Einaudi, and Beethoven's "Fidelio" for viola and chamber orchestra, performed by Aldo Bennici and the Jan Adam-Koenig Chamber Orchestra.

Soloists: Edita Gruberova, soprano; Christa Ludwig, mezzo-soprano; Piero Cappuccilli, baritone; Martha Argerich, Maurizio Pollini, Daniel Barenboim and Murray Perahia, pianists, and Yo-Yo Ma, cellist.

Conductors: Claudio Abbado, Riccardo Muti, Peter Eötvös, Riccardo Chailly, James Judd, Adam Fischer, Carlo Maria Giulini and Leonard Bernstein.

Ensembles: Philadelphia Orchestra, Israel Philharmonic, Orchestre de Paris, European Community Youth Orchestra, Ensemble intercontemporain, Orchestra del Maggio Musicale, Radio Symphony Orchestra of Berlin, Boston Symphony Chamber Players, Nuovo Quartet and University of Michigan Symphony Band.

Spoleto Festival, June 28-July 15

The Teatro Nuovo will warm to Richard Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos" on opening night of the 27th Festival of Two Worlds, founded by Gian Carlo Menotti, who will later direct his own opera "The Last Savage." It alternates with the Strauss work and with Verdi's "Otello," performed by the Chamber Opera Theater of New York.

Highlights: Verdi's Requiem, performed as one of the Piazza concerts; Stuttgart Ballet's production of "Eugen Onegin," choreographed by John Cranko, and the International Dance Marathon.

Ensembles: Spoleto Festival Orchestra, Hungarian Radio and

Television Chorus, Westminster Choir and Mongolia National Dance Troupe.

Festa Musica Pro, Assisi, July 2-31

Sponsored by the Ottorino Respighi Academy and dedicated to the festival founder, Giuseppe Jular, to the idea of "music at man's service," this festival offers concerts in the Umbrian hill town of Assisi, an hour's drive from Spoleto.

Highlights: Bartók's "Bluebeard's Castle" and Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana."

Soloists: Wanda Wilkowska, violinist; Stefan Askenase, György Sandor and Paola Bordoni, pianists; Barry Tuckwell, horn player, and Peter Buck, cellist.

Ensembles: Budapest Symphony Orchestra and Prague Chamber Orchestra.

Verona Opera Festival, July 4-Sept. 2

In the Arena di Verona, built by the Emperor Diocletian, emphasis is placed on opera and ballet spectacles. For its 62d season the festival presents "Tosca," "Carmen," "Aida" and "I Lombardi," alternating with the ballet "Excelsior."

Soloists: Ghena Dimitrova, Eva Marton, Maria Chiara, Katia Ricciarelli, soprano; Fiorenza Cossotto and Shirley Verrett, mezzo-sopranos; Giacomo Aragall, Giuseppe Giacomini, Veriano Luchetti and José Carreras, tenors, and Piero Cappuccilli, baritone, and Ruggero Raimondi, bass.

Prima ballerina: Carla Fracci.

Arena Sferisterio, Macerata, July 19-Aug. 19

The 20th season of opera and ballet in the 6,000-seat Arena Sferisterio offers "La Bohème," "Madama Butterfly," "La Traviata," "The Barber of Seville," "Giselle" and "Swan Lake."

Soloists: Raina Kabaivanska, Cecilia Gasdia and Jöko Watanabe, soprano; Piero Visconti and Gianfranco Cocchi, tenors; Renato Bruson, baritone, and Samuel Ramey, bass.

Dancers: Rudolf Nureyev and Yoko Morishita with the Matsuyama Ballet of Tokyo.

Stress Musical Weeks, Aug. 27-Sept. 20

Classical music amid the Old World charm of Stress on Lake Maggiore gives this festival a special ambience. Young winners of international music competitions gain performing experience by sharing the stage with prominent soloists and ensembles. Some concerts are held on Isola Bella and on Isola Madre.

Soloists: Anne-Sophie Mutter, violinist; Alexis Weissenberg, pianist, and Yo-Yo Ma, cellist.

LUXEMBOURG

Echternach Festival, through July 7

Recitals and concerts of symphonic and chamber music are given in the historic Basilica and in the Church of Saints Peter and Paul in the village of Echternach, and some programs take place in Luxembourg City.

Soloists: Nicolai Gedda, tenor; Jean-Pierre Rampal, flutist; Cyrien Katsaris, pianist; Nicanor Zabaleta, harpist; Maurice André, trumpet, and Marie-Claire Alain, organist.

Ensembles: New Philadelphia Quartet, Byzantine Choir of Utrecht, Carlos Bonell Guitar Ensemble and Radio-Television Orchestra of Luxembourg.

Conductors: Leopold Hager and Louis de Froment.

Open-Air Festival, Wiltz, July 8-Aug. 5

Performances, staged in the castle of Wiltz, include an opera bouffon by I Solisti Veneti of La Scala, a dance program by the Ballets Scatino of Amsterdam and a jazz concert.

Highlight: Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," performed by the Radio-Television Orchestra of Luxembourg and the combined choirs of Bamberg and Munich.

Soloists: Jörg Demus, pianist; Guy Lukowski, guitarist, and André Noiret, flutist.

MARTINIQUE

Guitar Festival, Dec. 6-15

The opening program of this biennial event — now in its sixth season in Fort-de-France — is titled "Waiting for Bach" and brings together Abel Carlevaro of Uruguay, Armand Dumond of France and the Guitar Academy of Canada. At closing ceremonies, compositions prepared during the festival will be given their premieres. Other programs are devoted to popular music of Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, classical jazz, blues and jazz and Flamenco.

Soloists: Jacob Pastoriza, Louisiana Red, Lamine Konte, Francisco Amet, Robin Vautour, Alex Bernard, Christian Escoude, Pepe Habiboula, Juan Carmona, Enrique Morente, Ralph Towner, John Abercrombie and two 1982 winners: Christine Goffinet of Belgium and Anne Marie Urgutz of Germany.

Ensembles: Codorn Quartet of Argentina, Pierre Akendengué Trio of Africa, Lockwood Trio, Tres from Cuba and Guitar Family.

MEXICO

Cervantes Festival, Oct. 18-Nov. 3

Established in 1972 as a showcase for the plays of Cervantes, the Festival Internacional Cervantino has grown into a major music and arts event centered on the Plaza de San Roque in Guanajuato. Reorganized last year, the festival, formerly held in the spring, now takes place in the fall and draws ensembles and soloists from throughout the world.

NETHERLANDS

Holland Festival, through June 28

Four world premieres by modern Dutch composers — Jan van Vlijmen's "Quaterni," Peter Scha's "Serenade for Strings," Toon de Leeuw's "Invocations" and Henry Brant's "Spatial Music piece 'Brant at the Amstel River 1'" — are scheduled during the largest cultural event in the Netherlands. Performances take place in Amsterdam, The Hague, Utrecht and Rotterdam and range from the classics to contemporary expressions of the arts.

Operas: "Cosi Fan Tutte" by Mozart, "The Beggar's Opera" by Britten, "Fierrot Lumaire" by Schoenberg and "L'Histoire du Soldat" by Stravinsky.

Soloists: Jane Manning and Roberta Alexander, sopranos; Hilda Harris, mezzo-soprano; Matthias Hölle, bass; Henkryk Szeryng, violinist; Radu Lupu and Jeffery Swann, pianists, and Carolyn Carlson, dancer.

Conductors: Ton Koopman, Nikolaus Harnoncourt, Alain Lombard, Frans Bruggen and Simon Ratliff.

Ensembles: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Orchestra of the 18th Century, Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Medieval Ensemble of London, Hilliard Ensemble, Tallis Scholars, Lhamo Opera of Katmandu, Ballet of the 20th Century, National Ballet, Netherlands Dance Theater and Netherlands Opera.

North Sea Jazz Festival, July 13-15

This musical outpouring attracts 60 musicians to the Congress Building in The Hague and offers 10 hours of continuous jazz a day for a total of 220 hours in seven halls, with four or five groups (of a total of more than 100 groups) performing in each hall simultaneously.

Some familiar names to look for: Sarah Vaughan, Miles Davis, Lionel Hampton and Dave Brubeck.

Ancient Music, Utrecht, Aug. 24-Sept. 2

Approximately 60 concerts of medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music are given in old churches and other historical buildings.

POLAND

Wroclaw Festival, Sept. 1-7

Among participants in this year's International Oratorio and Cantata Festival are the Scottish Philharmonic Singers, the Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble of Lausanne, the Dresden Kreuzchor, the Düsseldorf Symphony Orchestra and Concert Choir, the Bormus Consort, Let Arts Florissants, Les Ménestrels and winners of several international vocal competitions.

Warsaw Autumn, Sept. 21-30

Now in its 27th year, the International Festival of Contemporary Music draws composers and performers from both East and West to participate in a review of modern music in its various forms, ranging from symphonic and operatic music to chamber music and ballet, with an emphasis on avant-garde and experimental works.

Among other noteworthy Polish festivals are the International Chopin Festival, Aug. 8-12 in Duzniki Zdroj, and the International Violin Competition, Oct. 11-25 in Poznan.

PORTUGAL

Madeira Bach Festival, through June 17

Closing with Bach's "Mass in B Minor," the festival presents a program each evening in the 15th-century Cathedral da Sé. This year an additional series of afternoon concerts takes place in the 17th-century Church of São Pedro. Compositions by Handel, Haydn and Mozart are also scheduled and ensembles include the Gulbenkian Choir of Lisbon, Madeira Festival Chamber Orchestra, Pro Arte Chorale and London Early Music Consort.

SOVIET UNION

White Nights Festival, June 21-29

When the sun fails to set and nights are white, Leningrad launches its annual salute to the arts. Programs that encompass all forms of dance ranging from classical ballet to variety numbers are offered at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theater and at the Maly Opera and Ballet Theater.

Highlight: A program by students of the 250-year-old Vaganova School of Choreography, the oldest in Russia, and a song and dance concert in nearby Petrodvorets.

SPAIN

Granada Festival, June 20-July 7

Concerts in the Alhambra, ballet and flamenco performances in the outdoor theater in the gardens of the Generalife (former summer residence of the caliphs) and recitals and orchestral concerts in the 1,300-seat Manuel de Falla Center lead contrast to the 33d Granada Festival of Music and Dance.

Built between 1230 and 1354, the Alhambra is considered the finest example of Moorish architecture in Spain, while the gardens of the Generalife are said to have been the inspiration for de Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain."

Conductors: Bernard Haitink, Charles Mackerras, Miguel Angel Gómez-Martínez and Jesús López-Cobos.

Ensembles: National Orchestra of Spain, Amsterdam Concertgebouw, London Philharmonic, Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra, Boston Chamber Orchestra, English Chamber Orchestra, Ballet Nacional Español and Scottish National Ballet.

Santander Music Festival, Aug. 1-31

Among the multifaceted programs offered in the tent-covered Plaza Porticada of this Atlantic resort are a Mahler cycle and an appearance by the Comédie Française.

Soloists: Pilar Lorengar, soprano; Teresa Berganza, mezzo-soprano; José Carreras and Juan Pons, tenors, and Alicia Alonso, ballerina.

Conductors: Wolfgang Sawallisch, Eliahu Inbal and Miguel Angel Gómez-Martínez.

Ensembles: London Symphony Orchestra, Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra, Frankfurt Radio Orchestra, Netherlands Dance Theater and Ballet Nacional de Cuba.

SWEDEN

Drottningholm Court Theater, through August

Still using its decorative paintings and stage mechanism, Europe's oldest rococo theater comes to life each summer with performances of 18th-century operas and ballets, staged two to four times a week.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne Festival, through June 30

Most events take place in the 1,800-seat Théâtre Beaulieu, where concerts alternate with opera and ballet performances and special attention is being given to the music of Smetana, Dvorak, Janacek and Mahler.

Operas: "Tosca" by Puccini, "The Beggar's Opera" by Britten and a concert performance of "Boris Godunov" by Mussorgsky.

Soloists: Raina Kabaivanska and Yvonne Kenny, sopranos; Goesta Winberg and Lino Mariunucci, tenors; Gabriel Bacquier, baritone; Fernando Corena, Matti Salminen and Manfred Schenk, basses; Vladimir Ashkenazy, Katia and Marielle Labèque, pianists; Nathan Milstein, violinist, and Maurice André, trumpet.

Conductors: Vladimir Ashkenazy, Eugen Jochum, Armin Jordan, Horst Stein, Ralf Weikert and Giuseppe Patané.

Ensembles: Zurich Opera, Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, London Philharmonic, Chamber Orchestra of Lausanne, Monteverdi Choir, Antonio Gades and Cristina Hoyas Ballet, Tanzforum of the Cologne Opera and the Czech National Song and Dance Ensemble.

Zurich Festival, through early July

Zurich's celebration unveils a new "Boris Godunov" with Matti Salminen in the title role, and offers a gala concert with Grace Bumbry, Maria Chiara, Giorgio Lamberti and Piero Cappuccilli. Performances also take place in the 1,500-seat Tonhalle, the Theater am Neumarkt and the Stadthaus.

Highlights: All nine Beethoven symphonies performed by the Tonhalle Orchestra and three concerts by the Zurich Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Edmond de Stoutz, with Paul Tortelier, Maurice André and Claudio Arrau as soloists.

Other soloists: Anne-Sophie Mutter and Nathan Milstein, violinists.

Conductors: Christoph Eschenbach, Gary Bertini and Nello Santi.

Ensembles: Camerata Zurich, Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, Zurich Bach Choir and Collegium Musicum.

Montreux Jazz Festival, July 6-22

One of Europe's most diverse and popular jazz gatherings, Montreux draws crowds with a roster of leading performers while offering

a stage for beginners. Most concerts take place in the Montreux Casino on the shore of Lake Geneva.

Gstaad Menuhin Festival, July 28-Sept. 2

This is the 28th season of the festival established by the violinist and teacher Yehudi Menuhin in Gstaad, in Switzerland's Bernese Oberland region. Chamber music concerts and recitals are held in the 500-seat Saanen Church.

Highlight: World premiere of Lukas Foss's violin concerto "Orpheus and Eurydice," conducted by the composer with Menuhin, for whom it was written, and Edna Mitchell as soloist.

Other soloists: Peter Schreier, tenor; Ivo Pogorelich, Alexis Weissenberg and Bella Davidovich, pianists; Alberto Lysy and Dmitri Sitkovetsky, first-prize winner of the Fritz Kreisler competition, violinists, and James Galway, flutist.

Ensembles: Camerata Lysy Gstaad, Zurich String Quartet, Polish Chamber Orchestra and Zurich Chamber Orchestra.

Conductors: Jerzy Maksymiuk and Edmond de Stoutz.

Lucerne Festival, Aug. 15-Sept. 8

The music of Czech composers serves as the theme for concerts by visiting ensembles and by the Swiss Festival Orchestra, composed of leading musicians from other orchestras of Switzerland playing together exclusively in Lucerne. The Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra under Rafael Kubelík brings the festival to a close with Smetana's cycle of symphonic poems "Ma Vlast" ("My Country").

Highlight: Violin concerto "Orpheus and Eurydice" by Lukas Foss, conducted by the composer with Yehudi Menuhin and Edna Mitchell, soloists.

Pianists: Bruno Leonardo Gelber, Maurizio Pollini, Mieczyslaw Horowitz, Murray Perahia, Martha Argerich, Malcolm Frager, Daniel Barenboim, Rudolf Firkusny, Vladimir Ashkenazy and Pierre Volodant, winner of the 1983 Queen Elisabeth prize.

Other soloists: Edith Mathis, Felicity Lott and Lucia Popp, sopranos; Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, baritone; Anne-Sophie Mutter, Gidon Kremer and Josef Suk, violinists; Lynn Harrell and Robert Cohen, cellists.

Conductors: Rafael Kubelík, Herbert von Karajan, Antal Dorati, Rudolf Baumgartner, Jean Fournet, Vaclav Neumann, Neville Martin, Daniel Barenboim, Seiji Ozawa and Claudio Abbado.

Ensembles: Berlin Philharmonic, European Community Youth Orchestra, Czech Philharmonic, Boston Symphony, Lucerne Symphony, Prague Madrigalists, Vienna Philharmonic, Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Camerata Bern, English Chamber Orchestra, Camerata Lysy Gstaad, Collegium Musicum of Zurich, Beaux Arts Trio, Talich Quartet and Lucerne and Zurich Conservatory Choirs.

Ascona Festival, Aug. 24-Oct. 12

Held in both Ascona and Locarno, the 39th festival pays tribute to Smetana and offers works by such other well-known composers as Dvorak, Sibelius, Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, Schumann, Liszt, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Schoenberg, Schubert, Vivaldi, Telemann, Brahms, Ravel, Saint-Saëns, Berlioz, Handel and Bach.

Highlight: "The Seasons" by Haydn.

Soloists: Rosemarie Hoffman, soprano; Hans Peter Blochwitz, tenor; Niklaus Tüeller, bass; Vladimir Ashkenazy, Emil Gilels, Elisabeth Leonskaja, Murray Perahia, Cynthia Raim and Alexis Weissenberg, pianists; Anne-Sophie Mutter, violinist, and Lynn Harrell, cellist.

Conductors: Francis Travis, Vaclav Neumann, Theodor Guschlbauer, Jörg Färber, Armin Jordan and Stephen Simon.

Ensembles: Berlin Philharmonic, European Community Orchestra, Beaux Arts Trio, Musica Antiqua Cologne, Handel Festival Orchestra of Washington, Württemberg Chamber Orchestra and Italian Swiss Radio Orchestra and Choir.

Montreux-Vevy Festival, Aug. 28-Oct. 4

Lake Lucerne's neighboring resorts of Montreux and Vevy invite in a musical celebration lasting from late summer into fall. Performances are held in Montreux's Pavilion and Maison des Congrès and in Vevy's Theater and St. Martin Church. A guitar recital by Oscar Ghiglia takes place in Carroux Salle de Chaux-de-Fonds.

Highlights: Smetana's "Bohemia's Fields and Forests," Janacek's rhapsody for orchestra "Taras Bulba" and Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso" and Sixth Symphony.

Soloists: Barbara Hendricks and Felicity Lott, sopranos; Ivo Pogorelich, Nikita Magaloff, Murray Perahia, Alfred Brendel and Emil Gilels, pianists; Henryk Szeryng, violinist, and Jean-Pierre Rampal, flutist.

Conductors: Jiri Belohlavek, Vladimir Valck, Eliahu Inbal and Neville Martin.

Ensembles: Prague Symphony Orchestra, Strasbourg Philharmonic, Radio Symphony Orchestra of Turin, Swiss Chamber Orchestra, English Chamber Orchestra, Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, I Musici and Beaux Arts Trio.

TURKEY

Istanbul Festival, June 20-July 15

Istanbul, which sits astride the Bosphorus and links two continents, is hosting its 12th annual music festival. It was in the Seraglio, the palace of the sultans — now a museum — that Mozart set "The Abduction from the Seraglio," the one opera that makes an appearance at every festival here. Performances take place in Topkapı Palace, Rumeli Fortress, Yıldız Palace and St. Irene Church, and visitors have the opportunity to watch the rituals of the Whirling Dervishes performed by the Sema Ensemble.

Soloists: Leyla Gencer and Renate Holm, sopranos; Margareta Hintermeier, mezzo-soprano; Peter Katin and György Cziffra, pianists; Peco de Lucia, guitarist, and Boris Pergamenschikov, cellist.

Ensembles: Philharmonia Chij Orchestra, Ayangil Turkish Music Orchestra and Chorus, Kantori Choir of Frankfurt, I.F. Paillard Chamber Orchestra of France, 12 Cellists of the Berlin Philharmonic, Brussels Saxophone Quartet, Alban Berg Quartet and Smetana Quartet.

Dance Groups: New Danish Theater, Sydney Dance Theater, Ballet Rambert and Fantasio Ballet.

YUGOSLAVIA

Dubrovnik Festival, July 10-Aug. 25

Within and outside the fortress walls of this medieval city on the Adriatic are 45 open-air stages, echoing to a parade of performers from both East and West. Always a popular tourist destination, Dubrovnik becomes especially crowded during the festival, making hotel space scarce.

Highlights: "Hamlet," an annual tradition, performed this year by the American Theater Ensemble; a special production of "The Magic Flute" and two ballets by the Slovenian National Theater, "The Soldier's Tale" and "Pulcinella."

Soloists: Elena Obraztsova, mezzo-soprano; Vladimir Krpan and Thai Son Dang, pianists; Uto Ughi, violinist, and Walter Despalj and Antonio Mesenc, cellists.

Conductors: Lovro Maticic, Pavle Despalj, Ivo Drazinic and Mark Elder.

Ensembles: Zagreb Philharmonic, Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra, Australian Youth Orchestra, Yugoslav Army Orchestra and Choir, Zagreb Soloists, Ljubljana Brass Quintet, Dusan Skovran Chamber Orchestra of Belgrade, Russian Chamber Orchestra, Janus Trio and Hageo Quartet.

Ljubljana Festival, July 23-Aug. 31

For its 23d season, the Ljubljana Festival offers more than 60 concerts along with opera and theater performances.

Ensembles: Australian Youth Orchestra, Black Jazz Ballet, Toronto Children's Choir, Brabant Volksorkest, Chamber Orchestra from Tbilisi, Beriozka Folk Ensemble and Borodin Quartet.

© 1984 The New York Times

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Most Popular in U.S., Turns 50

by Patricia A. Paquette

GATLINBURG, Tennessee — The Great Smoky Mountains National Park turns 50 on Friday, the legacy of children who donated their nickels during the Depression and unemployed men who labored to transform the mountain into the United States' most popular national park.

Some 208 million people have been drawn to the hazy, blue-green ridges straddling the Tennessee-North Carolina border since the

park opened. It is America's most-visited national park, according to the National Park Service. In 1983 alone, more than 8 million traveled through its roadways along the Appalachian Trail.

On Friday park officials expect 5,000 visitors to celebrate the golden anniversary of the date Congress authorized the construction of park roads and facilities, June 15, 1934.

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	112.50	+1.00
AMC	18.00	+1.00
AMT	11.00	+1.00
AMR	11.00	+1.00
AMX	11.00	+1.00
AMZ	11.00	+1.00
AMN	11.00	+1.00
AMJ	11.00	+1.00
AMI	11.00	+1.00
AMH	11.00	+1.00
AML	11.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indust	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00
Transp	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00
Comp	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

NYSE Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 79,128,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 67,518,000
Prev. consolidated close 84,251.84

Takes include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
AMEX	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

NASDAQ Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NASDAQ	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	112.50	+1.00
AMC	18.00	+1.00
AMT	11.00	+1.00
AMR	11.00	+1.00
AMX	11.00	+1.00

NYSE Diaries

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

Standard & Poors Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
S&P	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
DJB	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
AMEX	1125.40	1130.00	1120.00	1125.00

Fed Deals Double Blow to NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average skidded 12.92 to 1,097.61 — a 16-month low — Thursday as the stock market buckled from a double blow delivered by the Federal Reserve and its chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

IBM was a big loser in an afternoon selling surge that developed after the Fed sold \$200 million worth of bills for a foreign customer and didn't replace it, putting pressure on interest rates.

Earlier, Mr. Volcker said interest rates were straining higher because of a clash between government and business borrowing demands. He also warned a Senate subcommittee that leveraged buyouts were creating severe problems "down the road."

The Dow Jones average, which had attempted to rally a couple of times after closing unchanged Wednesday, finished at the lowest level since it closed at 1,096.94 on Feb. 23, 1983. It is down 187.03 since Jan. 6.

The Dow transportation average shed 3.19 to 461.93 and the Dow utilities average fell 0.24 to 122.98. Declines topped advances 1,038-481 among the 1,970 issues traded.

The Big Board volume of 79.1 million shares, up from the 67.5 million traded Wednesday, still was below the daily average of about 85 million. The lack of volume indicated there wasn't panic selling.

"If the turnover doesn't increase dramatically in the near term, the market could be close to a bottom from this slide we've seen in 1984," said Chester Pado of G. Tat & Co., Los Angeles.

IBM, the most active NYSE-listed issue, skidded 3 1/2 to 100 3/4. Smith Barney, Harris Upham analysts have recommended selling the stock and predicted it could go as low as 75. It traded at 134 last October.

Other high-technology issues followed IBM's lead down following a report that bookings and billings ratios were extremely low for the semiconductor industry.

Although the stock market's drop accelerated, William Sullivan of Dean Witter Reynolds said "there was nothing conclusive" about the Fed's afternoon action to sell bills for a foreign customer, "even though it was a rare operation."

Investors still were confused about the outlook for the economy. They have been looking for a slowdown to ease pressures on interest rates.

Consumer installment credit for April rose \$6.41 billion following an increase of \$5.87 billion in March. Business inventories rose 1.5 percent in April following a 1.1 percent hike in March. Reports Wednesday showed a small increase in retail sales and a decline in auto sales.

IBM, which recently cut prices on its personal computers, led the declines. Advanced Micro Devices was second, off 2 1/4 to 28 1/4.

National Semiconductor lost 1 1/4 to 11 1/4. Motorola (ex-dividend) 2 1/4 to 29 1/4. Texas Instruments 3 1/4 to 12 1/4. Varian Associates 2 to 39 and Digital Equipment 7 1/4 to 85.

ASTROLOGERS

Although "charts" can be effective tools in timing the stock market, the majority of technicians are nothing more than "chart-board" astrologers, sniffing conclusions from arcane "signals." In the summer of 1982, when the DOW was willing under 800, C.G.R. defied bearish chartists, predicting that the "DJI will touch 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750." Our accuracy shattered chartists; approximately 85% of the equities we recommended since that date advanced, some escalating over 500%. An historian can compare the influence of "chartists" to astrologers. Last year, A Media dispatch from Nepal reported that the "Lost Month" was over. Throughout the Kingdom, married folks rejoiced; for the first time in weeks they could be "together."

It wasn't that conjugal bliss had been illegal in the prior month. The warning that motivated thousands of Nepalese to abstain came from a far higher authority than "law," the "Stars." Just as investors were torn out of the flow of life by bearish chartists, Nepalese couples were coerced out of the flow of life by astrologers citing the "CHAYAMAS," the "Lost Month." Nepal functions day by day with the aid of astrologers. The coronation of a Nepalese King depends upon the consent of Royal Astrologers. Businessmen and farmers alike are reluctant to make decisions without consulting the Galaxies. In 1982, Joseph Granville, the "chartist," issued a universally-quoted prediction, prophesizing that the market would buckle under 650 by January, 1983. His "Lost Month," indeed his "Lost Year," proved absurdly errant, wracking his followers, emphasizing the value of "contrary reason."

Granville was neither unique, nor alone, in missing the upsurge. In our opinion, the DOW WILL VAULT OVER 1500, despite downside, temporary, spasms. Perhaps bearish chartists should abandon the Street and become novice Star-Gazers; it would save their groups from suffocating in the quicksand of despair, freeing them to cash in as BULLS declimate BEARS. Our forthcoming letter focuses upon shares under massive accumulation, not by astrologers, but by "Power Elitists," those who capitalize upon the manic-depressive behavior of investors. In addition, C.G.R. highlights two emerging equities with the potential to escalate to prominence, generating geometrically progressing gains.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone...

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by
Koblenzstr. 112,
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) - 27 51 81
Telex: 18536

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

CURRENCY

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	1.50
Japanese Yen	100.00
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	100.00
Italian Lira	100.00
Spanish Peseta	100.00
Portuguese Escudo	100.00
Belgian Franc	100.00
Dutch Guilder	100.00
Swiss Franc	100.00
Austrian Schilling	100.00
Swedish Krona	100.00
Norwegian Krone	100.00
Denmark Krone	100.00
Finland Markka	100.00
Yugoslav Dinar	100.00
Czech Koruna	100.00
Slovak Koruna	100.00
Hungarian Forint	100.00
Polish Zloty	100.00
Czechoslovak Koruna	100.00
Soviet Ruble	100.00
East German Mark	100.00
West German Mark	100.00
French Franc	100.00
Italian Lira	100.00
Spanish Peseta	100.00
Portuguese Escudo	100.00
Belgian Franc	100.00
Dutch Guilder	100.00
Swiss Franc	100.00
Austrian Schilling	100.00
Swedish Krona	100.00
Norwegian Krone	100.00
Denmark Krone	100.00
Finland Markka	100.00
Yugoslav Dinar	100.00
Czech Koruna	100.00
Slovak Koruna	100.00
Hungarian Forint	100.00
Polish Zloty	100.00
Czechoslovak Koruna	100.00
Soviet Ruble	100.00
East German Mark	100.00

July 1984

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 10

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1984

Statistics Index
Page 11

TECHNOLOGY

Video Cameras Promise To Aid Home-Movie Makers

By STUART DIAMOND
New York Times Service

To a generation of home-movie makers, the term "eight millimeter" means floodlights, projectors and a five-day wait for costly developing. In the next few months, however, eight millimeter will come to mean something quite different: a small video camera that can photograph in a dimly lit room for instant viewing—with development costs a fraction of what they now are.

When added to other recent advances in video cameras that use traditional video recorders, the new eight-millimeter video cameras, which weigh less than six pounds (2.7 kilograms), promise to create a major new business. These cameras will allow people to edit, make copies, erase and devise full-length amateur movies, using a television as the projection screen. The cost of purchasing and developing the film (actually, tape) for some of the new cameras is expected to come to about \$2 for an hour of film. The filming cost for old eight-millimeter cameras is more like \$200 an hour. The new tape can be captioned, timed, instantly replayed. The cameras can zoom in on a football tackle at midfield or pan to the entire stadium.

To many an untrained eye, the image quality is as good as that of a professional broadcast. "It will revolutionize home movies," William A. Rejcek, who follows the photo industry for F. Eberstadt & Co., said of the new cameras. "You don't have the cost pressure on recording time, so you are not as frantic about making something happen, like having the kids wave at the camera. You can afford to capture whole sequences of how things really are."

Polaroid, Eastman Kodak, General Electric and RCA are among the companies that have displayed their new eight-millimeter video cameras, although GE has postponed introduction because of technical problems, and RCA has not announced an introduction date. Kodak plans to start selling its 5.5-pound unit in September; Polaroid expects to begin marketing a 4.5-pound camera in the fourth quarter. Kodak's camera is to list for around \$2,000; Polaroid says it will be competitive. The cameras have self-contained recording units that store photographed images on magnetic tape roughly the size of a standard cassette used in a tape recorder. The maximum recording time is 90 minutes and the unit hooks directly into a television set. A separate VCR is not needed.

At the same time, Japanese companies such as Canon, Sony, Panasonic and JVC have developed video cameras that are lighter and more compact than previous models. Those units record onto standard half-inch (1.2-centimeter) tape that can be played in a VHS or Beta recorder attached to a television. Some are self-contained; others require a separate recorder, which can bring the total weight to more than 10 pounds. Many cost about half what the eight-millimeter devices do, and use standard cartridges that fit into the millions of video recorders using half-inch tape.

But the eight-millimeter system is generally lighter, and can be made even lighter and smaller, since the tape cassette is about a third the size of that for a half-inch video recorder. Technological advances are expected to result in two-hour tapes within two years. The disadvantage is that the eight-millimeter size cannot fit into the machines that use the half-inch tape, on which movies and other events are today recorded. The eight-millimeter images, however, can be transferred onto the half-inch tape for storage. "It's a confusing selection and there's going to be a battle in the next few years," said Eugene G. Glitzer, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. "But if you wait around for the next generation products, you will have missed a lot of recording time of your kids growing up." He said he expects the eight-millimeter cameras to eventually dominate the market.

More important than competition, however, is that the development of video cameras has reached a breakthrough stage in much the same way that pocket calculators and personal computers did when they became smaller, more reliable and inexpensive enough to be within the reach of millions of consumers. In 1980, only 114,000 video cameras were sold in the United States, according to the Electronic Industries Association. The projections are 650,000 for this year and 750,000 for next year. In three years or so, the price will probably drop to about \$600 and the market will be "millions of units a year," Mr. Glitzer predicted.

U.S. Unit Moves on Copper

Trade Ruling May
Lead to Barriers

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission ruled 5-0 Thursday that rising imports have been a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic wrought copper industry. The ruling sets the stage for another commission vote June 27 on what remedy to recommend to U.S. to weigh import share in merger rulings. Page 17.

President Ronald Reagan. The most common remedies are tariffs or import quotas.

The case is the fourth considered by the commission out of a recent group of complaints filed under what is called the "escape clause." This is a provision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world's main set of trading rules, and also included in U.S. law, allowing countries to take temporary protective steps when imports are the main cause of injury to domestic industries, regardless of whether any unfair trade practices are involved.

On Tuesday the ITC voted 3-2 that imports have been a major cause of injury to the domestic steel industry. In recent weeks, it has found that imports were not such a cause of injury in stainless steel tableware and shoe industries.

The copper industry has asked for quotas limiting copper imports to between 300,000 and 350,000 metric tons a year for five years, compared to the 1983 level of 528,000 tons.

The industry also proposes a special subquota for Chile, which supplies 56 percent of U.S. copper imports. Other sources are Canada, supplying 17 percent, and Peru, Zaire and Zambia supplying less.

All three of the panel members who spelled out their reasons in detailed statements said there was no doubt the domestic industry is suffering.

Commissioner Paula Stern said it has had substantial losses for three years. U.S. producers are operating at two-thirds capacity. Half of the largest mines have been shut. Inventories have grown, and employment has fallen by almost half.

The question was why. All said the reason lies in the world copper market, not in the U.S. market. World supply and demand, on which the U.S. market has little effect, have reduced world copper prices from \$1.02 a pound in 1980 to 61 cents this week, a price below the U.S. cost of production.

All said imports are the economic "mechanism" transmitting these low world prices to the United States.

Ms. Stern said this was the first time the commission had squarely faced the issue of "what to do when the major problem facing a U.S. industry is the low price created by global supply and demand."

Chicago Business Activity Heats Up

Some See City
As Key Finance
Center in Future

By Winston Williams
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The business scene here has suddenly witnessed an explosion of unusual activity.

Between the arrival of Rupert Murdoch at the Chicago Sun-Times in January and the continuing saga of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., a series of mergers, stock transactions and extraordinary exchange trades have helped change the way Chicago thinks of itself.

During the recession, its status as the nation's "second city" was lost to Los Angeles as the Sun Belt and the suburbs continued to drain away population and resources. LaSalle Street, the Chicago equivalent of Wall Street, was in the doldrums. Chicago's chief distinction as insular capital of the nation's industrial and agricultural heartland became a dubious honor.

Regional companies, such as International Harvester, lustered on the edge of insolvency. Merger plans were abandoned. The term "rust bowl," meaning areas of industrial blight, entered the language. And Midwest farmers, (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)



LaSalle Street, Chicago's Wall Street, with the Board of Trade and Chicago Board Options Exchange in center.

Conditions on EDF's Eurocredit Are Seen Setting Low for France

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Electricité de France set what many bankers believe is a record low Thursday for conditions on a publicly syndicated Eurocredit for a French borrower.

Neither commercial bankers nor Finance Ministry officials were willing to declare the terms the lowest ever for a French loan. However, the collective view was that no outstanding operation could be considered cheaper.

Part of the difficulty in determining whether a new low had been set was the difficulty in assessing the actual cost. This is because only a small part of the loan is intended to be drawn. Most of it is meant as a standby loan to serve as a supporting facility for other borrowing operations.

The 10-year loan, fully underwritten by the lead managers, led by Banque Nationale de Paris, is for \$400 million, but if market response is favorable the amount could be increased to a maximum of \$600 million.

EDF is committed to draw at least \$64 million and some bankers expect that up to \$150 million may actually be used.

The commitment fee is 10 basis points, or 0.010 percent, to be paid whether or not the loan is drawn. This is a new low, down from 1/2

percent, paid by other French borrowers. But it is not an international market low because Denmark has just arranged a \$500-million standby credit for a fee of five basis points, or 0.005 percent.

The fees that EDF is to pay to draw on the loan are low and designed to stay that way. This is because the variable levels of interest are determined by the amount that is drawn rather than — as is habitual in the Eurocredit — graduated by maturity.

Thus, EDF will pay a thin 15 basis points over the London interbank offered rate if not more than 33 percent of the principal amount

is drawn — making it the cheapest public loan for France. If up to half the loan is drawn, the charge rises to 20 basis points over Libor, still ranking as the cheapest loan.

If the drawing amounts to 75 percent of the total, the fee rises to 27 1/2 basis points, and if the entire amount is drawn, the fee will be set at 35 basis points over Libor. This means the cost of drawing the full amount will total 45 basis points when the commitment fee is included.

Front-end fees total 30 basis points, which is a touch more generous than the 1/4 percent paid on previous French loans.

Board Is Said To Be Against Creusot Move

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A majority of the board of the holding company controlling Creusot-Loire, which filed for bankruptcy Wednesday, opposed the move, sources close to the company said Thursday.

The sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said that they had urged their chairman instead to pursue negotiations with the government and banks to save the company. Creusot-Loire is France's largest privately owned engineering and steel company.

The source said that Didier Finet, chairman of the holding company, "acted on his own, ignoring suggestions from the board that he seek a solution."

"We were stupefied at what happened, notably his decision to hold a press conference, since we thought there was agreement on the board to find a solution," a source said.

Two members of the 12-member board resigned in protest late Wednesday.

Mr. Finet-Valencienne said at the news conference Wednesday that the decision to proceed with bankruptcy proceedings had been reached on "a unanimous basis" by the board and various shareholder groups. Schneider SA owns a 55-percent interest in Compagnie Financière Creusot-Loire, which, in turn, owns 50 percent of Creusot-Loire. Mr. Finet-Valencienne is chairman of both Creusot-Loire and Schneider.

In a statement published Wednesday evening, the two former board members, François Morio and Pierre Haas, senior executives of and representing the nationalized Paribas financial group, said there had been "divergences" among board members.

"The positions expressed by the chairman of Schneider did not exactly reflect the sense of the discussions of the board," the statement said.

Paribas became a major shareholder in Schneider in 1981, before Paribas was nationalized by the So-

cialist government. Through subsequent reorganizations, the Paribas group wound up with about a 11.5 percent stake in Société Paribasienne d'Etudes & de Participations, which, in turn, is a major shareholder in Schneider SA, as well as with two seats on the Schneider board.

A spokeswoman for Creusot-Loire said Thursday that the board had unanimously approved filing for bankruptcy. She said she could not comment on the Schneider board meeting Tuesday evening.

"There was no questioning Mr. Finet-Valencienne's action at the Creusot-Loire meeting and that is all I can say," she said. A spokesman for Schneider was not immediately available for comment.

The Paris court examining the (Continued on Page 17, Col. 7)

China Is Said To Have Major Borrowing Plan

Reuters

TOKYO — China plans to raise about \$50 billion in foreign loans during the next 10 years, the Chinese Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang, was quoted as saying Thursday.

Mr. Hu said Chinese economists believed that the country would have no problem repaying such loans, according to an interview in Beijing carried by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun newspaper in Tokyo.

Mr. Hu did not specify what percentage of future loans would be at commercial rates.

Separately Thursday, the Chinese special economic zone of Shenzhen, which borders Hong Kong, will have its own currency next year, it was reported in Tokyo Thursday.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun newspaper quoted Mr. Hu as saying that if the experiment succeeds, other economic development areas will follow suit.

CURRENCY RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on June 14, excluding fees.
Units of 100 (or 1000 in U.S.) units of 1000.
M.C.T. not quoted; N.A.C. not available.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Sw	Sc	N
Australia	1.4877	1.2451	1.2451	1.2451	1.2451	1.2451	1.2451	1.2451	1.2451
Belgium	36.363	36.363	36.363	36.363	36.363	36.363	36.363	36.363	36.363
Canada	1.3371	1.3371	1.3371	1.3371	1.3371	1.3371	1.3371	1.3371	1.3371
Denmark	6.4656	6.4656	6.4656	6.4656	6.4656	6.4656	6.4656	6.4656	6.4656
France	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595
Germany	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Italy	1.3667	1.3667	1.3667	1.3667	1.3667	1.3667	1.3667	1.3667	1.3667
Japan	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26	163.26
Netherlands	20.361	20.361	20.361	20.361	20.361	20.361	20.361	20.361	20.361
Spain	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Sweden	8.4664	8.4664	8.4664	8.4664	8.4664	8.4664	8.4664	8.4664	8.4664
Switzerland	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048
U.K.	1.5478	1.5478	1.5478	1.5478	1.5478	1.5478	1.5478	1.5478	1.5478
U.S.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

INTEREST RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on June 14, excluding fees.
Units of 100 (or 1000 in U.S.) units of 1000.
M.C.T. not quoted; N.A.C. not available.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Sw	Sc	N
1m	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3m	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
6m	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1y	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Key Money Rates

Official foreign exchange rates on June 14, excluding fees.
Units of 100 (or 1000 in U.S.) units of 1000.
M.C.T. not quoted; N.A.C. not available.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Sw	Sc	N
Discount Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal Funds	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
90-day Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1-year Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

West Germany

Official foreign exchange rates on June 14, excluding fees.
Units of 100 (or 1000 in U.S.) units of 1000.
M.C.T. not quoted; N.A.C. not available.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Sw	Sc	N
Discount Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal Funds	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
90-day Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1-year Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Japan

Official foreign exchange rates on June 14, excluding fees.
Units of 100 (or 1000 in U.S.) units of 1000.
M.C.T. not quoted; N.A.C. not available.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Sw	Sc	N
Discount Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal Funds	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
90-day Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1-year Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Volcker Discusses Cap On Rates for Nations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, said Thursday that an interest-rate cap on loans to debtor nations might be useful.

Answering questions by members of a Senate Banking subcommittee, Mr. Volcker said it was one of several ideas discussed that could be usefully applied to debtor nations.

But he stressed that it would depend entirely on agreements between borrowers and lenders. He noted that an interest-rate cap was quite common for "variable-rate" mortgages in the United States.

Mr. Volcker also told senators that the huge federal budget deficit was causing "disturbing pressures" on interest rates, developing countries and currency-exchange rates.

He warned that if Congress did not agree on legislation to reduce the deficit, the United States would have higher interest rates or a declining economy.

Speaking to the Senate Banking Subcommittee on International Finance and Monetary Policy, Mr. Volcker noted that the U.S. economic recovery has been proceeding rapidly with little acceleration of inflation.

"But the combined credit demands of the federal government and the private sector have generated disturbing pressures on interest rates, on developing countries and on exchange rates," Mr. Volcker said.

He said that interest rates have risen in recent months under the pressure of private borrowing demands as well as government borrowing to finance the huge deficit. The high interest rates, in turn, have helped attract a growing inflow of money from abroad, widening the U.S. trade deficit, and helping to finance the budget deficit.

At the same time, U.S. exports have dropped sharply to developing countries that are burdened with large external debts, and the

value of the dollar has risen about 45 percent on average against the currencies of foreign industrial countries, he said.

Senator John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania, said, "Last year we imported \$38 billion of foreign capital and this year it is estimated to be \$80 billion. Isn't there at some point a day of reckoning when nations say, 'Hey, we've got a \$200-billion trade deficit — why should we keep lending them money?'"

Mr. Volcker said he agreed the foreign capital could be halted at any time, and that it is necessary to reduce the federal budget deficit to get the U.S. economy in order.

He said the prospect of lower interest rates "would be enormously speeded" if Congress could agree on a deficit-reduction package.

"If we do nothing else (on the deficit), we're either going to have very high interest rates or a declining economy," Mr. Heinz said.

"Yes," Mr. Volcker replied. "I accept the statement you made. 'It's clear that if Congress backed away from that program at this stage, the expectations would be adverse' in the financial markets that help determine whether interest rates rise. Mr. Volcker said."

(UPI, Reuters)

Fed Says M-1 Up \$3.1 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$3.1 billion in the week ended June 4, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

A rise in the measure had been expected, but the increase was nonetheless expected to put more upward pressure on interest rates.

M-1 includes currency in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

</

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bank Bill Clears Illinois Senate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — The Illinois Senate Thursday approved emergency legislation that would allow Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. to merge with an out-of-state bank, if the bank can find an acceptable partner.

William Harris, the Illinois banking commissioner, said Thursday that Continental must find a merger partner to repay emergency aid granted in recent weeks because of its liquidity problems.

To assume that Continental could repay its \$7.5-billion aid package out of earnings would remain independent is "totally impractical," Mr. Harris told a state banking conference in Peoria.

Sensors voted 51-4 to approve the merger measure after little de-

bate. The plan now must win approval of the Illinois House and must be signed by the governor to become law.

Continental, Illinois' largest bank and the eighth largest in the United States, with \$41 billion in assets, was seeking a change in Illinois law after a rumor-inspired run caused it to suffer liquidity problems. State law currently limits acquisitions to other Illinois banks or foreign financial institutions.

Sponsored by Senator Arthur Berman, Democrat of Chicago, the bill would limit the consummation of an out-of-state acquisition of an Illinois bank to a one-year period ending July 1, 1985.

Under the plan, the Illinois bank must have at least \$1 billion in assets and have liquidity problems. It would limit out-of-state take-

overs to "friendly" partners approved by the Illinois bank's top officials.

It also would give an in-state bank 14 days to come up with a bid acceptable to the troubled bank after an out-of-state bank had made its offer. The troubled bank would not have to accept the in-state offer.

"There were differences of opinion. They were discussed, negotiated and resolved and I think this meets the needs of the state's largest bank," Mr. Berman said.

The number of merger candidates for Continental has dwindled in recent days, with First Chicago Corp., the state's second largest bank, the state's chief rival, and Chemical Bank in New York bowing out.

Electrolux Said

To Seek a 75% Stake in Zanussi

STOCKHOLM — AB Electrolux has made an offer of one billion kronor (\$125 million) for the financially troubled Italian electrical group Industrie Zanussi Spa, company sources said Thursday.

Under the terms of the bid handed to the Italian industry minister, Renato Altissimo Wednesday, Electrolux would eventually take a 75-percent stake in the company, the sources said.

Electrolux is bidding for Zanussi in competition with Thomson-Brandt SA of France, the state-owned electronics company.

The sources said the Electrolux chairman, Hans Werthen had offered to buy 250 million kronor worth of shares from the Zanussi family. He had also proposed buying half of a new share issue of 500 million kronor.

Zanussi, which has reported consolidated losses of 170.9 billion lire (\$101 million) for the past two years, has total group debts of around 1,000 billion lire.

Jewel Said to Accept Sweetened Offer

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Jewel Cos. Inc. accepted a sweetened \$75-per-share tender offer for its stock from American Stores Co., a spokesman for American said Thursday.

Jewel officials could not be reached immediately for comment. In a statement released at its Salt Lake City, Utah, headquarters, American Stores said Chicago-based Jewel's directors had agreed to the new offer, up from a \$70-a-share bid made two weeks ago that was said to be valued at \$1 billion.

American raised its offer for preferred stock to \$53.47 from \$49.91 a share.

The statement said the directors of both companies agreed Thursday to approve the pact, which will result in a merger of the two grocery chains.

American Stores owns the Alpha Beta Co. grocery chain and the

Skaggs Co. chain of drug stores, both of which operate in the western United States.

Jewel groceries operate primarily east of the Rocky Mountains. The announcement said L.S. Skaggs, American's chairman and chief executive officer, would hold those positions in the newly merged company.

Trading in Jewel's stock was halted briefly Wednesday at Jewel's request.

When trading was suspended, Jewel's stock was trading at \$64.125, up \$2.125 from Tuesday. It reopened later and closed Wednesday at \$68, up \$6 a share on volume of more than 1.3 million shares, which made it the most actively traded stock of the day.

On Thursday, Jewel rose another \$4.375 to \$72.375 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

Jewel's chairman, Weston Chris-

topher, declined to tell shareholders at the company's annual meeting Tuesday what Jewel's response to American's offer would be.

Samsung, Clark Agree on Plan To Build Trucks

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Samsung Heavy Industries Co. said Thursday it will make forklift trucks under an agreement with Clark Equipment Co. of Buchanan, Michigan.

A Samsung spokesman said the South Korean company, under a one-year contract, will begin in July to produce two types of forklifts at its factory near Pusan. The forklifts will be sold domestically.

But Clark and Samsung may set up a joint venture that would also export trucks to the United States, the spokesman said.

COMPANY NOTES

BalcorAmerican Express Inc., a U.S. investment firm specializing in limited partnerships, said it has agreed to provide \$160 million over the next three and a half years to underwrite production and marketing by New World Pictures, a Los Angeles-based film company known for its low-budget movies.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. said it plans to boost exports of its Spanish affiliate, Firestone Hispania SA, to move from 20 billion pesetas (\$130 million) by 1986 from 11 billion pesetas last year. These exports will go to the United States and Europe. The U.S. company last month raised its equity share in Firestone Hispania to 49 percent from 26 percent. The remaining 51 percent is owned by five Spanish banks.

Fluor Corp. of the United States said it had received nearly \$1 billion in new contracts in the first six weeks of this quarter, following an 83 percent drop in second-quarter profits because of depressed engineering and construction business. Orders so far this fiscal year total \$2.5 billion, compared with \$1.2 billion for all fiscal 1983, the company said. But Fluor expects profits to fall for the rest of the year.

Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co. of South Korea has signed a contract with Iraq to build a \$730-million power plant, due to be completed by February, 1988.

Hyundai will finance \$100 million of the total contract value and the rest will be provided by a British bank consortium, sources said.

Indian Airlines said it plans to buy 12 Boeing 737-400 aircraft at a cost of \$500 million to replace five aging Boeing 737s. The state-owned airline said Boeing has promised to deliver the first 737s from September to October, 1985.

James Hardie Industries Ltd. of Australia said second-half profit jumped 59 percent to 22.2 million Australian dollars (\$24.8 million) from 14 million dollars a year earlier. The company said its profit gain in the fiscal year ended March 31 followed a strong second half in which net rose 58 percent on the year-carrier level. The increase reflected improved trading in most of the group's main markets, notably housing and construction.

Regal Hotels (Holdings) Ltd. said it will exercise its option to buy back the Hotel Regal Midland in Hong Kong by the end of June. In March, 1983, Regal sold the hotel to a private holding company, Shui Sing Co., with an option to buy it back at a premium of 32 million Hong Kong dollars (\$4.1 million). The total cost of the repurchase will be less than 130 million dollars, including the premium, Regal said.

Schlumberger Ltd. will buy 20 percent of Comco 80 Co., a Japa-

nese computer-software company, through its Japanese subsidiary, Fairchild Japan Corp., Comco said. The transaction is part of a comprehensive capital, technical and business tie-up agreement between Comco 80 and Fairchild. The price of the acquisition was not disclosed.

Toyota Motor Corp. said it expects a record parent company net profit to rise 25 percent to nearly \$300 billion yen (\$2.15 billion) for the current year to June 30, on sales up 14 percent from the previous year at a record 5,600 trillion yen.

Some Expect Chicago to Expand Business Position

(Continued from Page 11)

who never fully recovered from the 1980 limitation of grain shipments to the Soviet Union, continued to cry about low commodity prices.

About a year after the nation's economic recovery got started, business here started to stir. Esmark was the first to move, successfully taking over New York-based Norwest. By the end of the year, Santa Fe had absorbed San Francisco-based Southern Pacific. Some people say Chicago's pin-stripers are finally catching some of the risk fever that brings energy in the city's option and commodity trading pits. Others say the recovery and tax revisions of recent years have left companies with bundles of cash that make them attractive takeover targets.

"They want to eat rather than be eaten," says Allan Cox, who heads a consulting firm here.

The beginning of the year brought a powerful outsider into Chicago as Mr. Murdoch successfully outbid a local group for control of The Sun-Times.

"Then there was the run on Continental Bank in May, followed by a bid by Beatrice, another Chicago-based company, for Esmark. Standard Oil of Indiana recently joined the activity, announcing the largest stock buyback in history. And Jewel Cos. was targeted for a takeover by Utah-based American Stores."

None of this has replaced the first-place Chicago Cubs as the main topic in neighborhood taverns, but it has impressed business leaders.

"A lot of exciting things are happening," says John P. Gould, dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago. "They're an indication of the kind of growing that's making Chicago a leading financial center."

But growth is often painful. At

the Chicago Board Options Exchange, expansion has divided the membership. The division showed up a few weeks ago when some traders who work in the equity options pits orchestrated rumors that someone had tried to manipulate Standard & Poor's stock-index options.

Traders in equity options have been complaining that the action in their pits has slowed considerably in the past year. Most of the attention has focused on trading stock-index options instead. Volume is up 43 percent at the Chicago exchange this year, with about 466,800 contracts trading daily. Almost 55 percent of the volume is in the S&P contract, up from 20 percent last December.

In the oak-paneled bar of the Baghdad, a Loop restaurant where many exchange employees wash down a quick lunch of corned beef or haddock sandwiches with dark beer, small groups speak of the controversy.

"Once they got in there, they found it was a tough cookie to handle," says a yellow-smocked clerk who works in the pit that trades Ford and Texas Instruments. He was referring to some traders who suffered large losses recently when the market averages moved suddenly upward at closing. Some of those traders, he said, are now moving back to the equity pits.

One trader at the bar says any such movement is only temporary. "It's the most liquid contract," he says. "Naturally it's going to attract most of the action."

The controversy has led to the resignation of Robert Cruikshank, the elected chairman of the executive committee. And floor members who trade equity options are demanding a greater voice in policy. The investigation into Standard & Poor's trading is continuing.

Several months ago, a visitor asked Donald P. Kelly, the chairman of Esmark, what role David Mahoney, the former Norton Simon chairman, would play in the management of the combined company. Mr. Kelly said not to worry about Mr. Mahoney's fate because he had made plenty of money in the takeover.

This time it's Mr. Kelly's turn. With the sale of Esmark to Beatrice at \$60 a share, he will pocket nearly \$13.2 million on the shares he and his family own. And the talk among Chicago's top executives is that Mr. Kelly, a skilled poker player, created much of this fortune by bluffing James Dutt, the Beatrice chairman, into making an overly generous offer.

There is an unwritten agreement among Chicago managers that none will try an unfriendly takeover against another. Esmark did, however, make a small investment in Beatrice stock a few months earlier, causing concern at Beatrice.

When Esmark's management an-

nounced plans to take the company private, Mr. Dutt seized the opportunity to vanquish a potential opponent and topped the management offer by \$5 a share. "I'm not going to lose," he was heard saying around headquarters.

"Beatrice is eager to make a name for itself nationally in the grocery business," says John Bierbaum, an analyst with Chicago-based Duff & Phelps.

Not everyone believes that Beatrice paid too much, but expect the company to build up its regional brands around the marketing muscle of Esmark's Swift, Hunt and Wesson brands and then to find buyers quickly for Esmark's Avis, Max Factor and International Playtex units.

It has been almost six months since Mr. Murdoch swept into town after bidding \$100 million for The Sun-Times.

But the circulation of The Sun-Times, which dropped by 30,000 a day after the takeover, has already recovered.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

14 June 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on latest prices. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used for investment purposes.

(A) = American Funds; (B) = British Funds; (C) = Canadian Funds; (D) = Dutch Funds; (E) = European Funds; (F) = French Funds; (G) = German Funds; (H) = Italian Funds; (I) = Japanese Funds; (J) = Swiss Funds; (K) = U.S. Funds; (L) = Other Funds.

ALMA MANAGEMENT

(A) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(B) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(C) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(D) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(E) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(F) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(G) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(H) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(I) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(J) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(K) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(L) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(M) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(N) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(O) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(P) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(Q) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(R) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(S) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(T) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(U) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(V) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(W) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(X) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(Y) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(Z) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AA) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AB) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AC) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AD) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AE) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AF) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AG) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AH) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AI) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AJ) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AK) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AL) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AM) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AN) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AO) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AP) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AQ) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AR) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AS) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AT) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AU) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AV) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AW) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AX) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AY) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(AZ) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BA) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BB) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BC) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BD) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BE) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BF) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BG) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BH) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BI) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

(BJ) ALMA Trust, S.A. \$134M

Sweden Begins Offering Its Perpetual Eurobonds

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The first perpetual Eurobond offering for a sovereign borrower was begun Thursday by Sweden. Within hours of the announcement, the amount of the issue was increased to \$750 million from the \$500 million initially indicated.

The operation is in the form of floating-rate notes, with interest set at a quarter-point above the London interbank offered rate (Libor).

The novel feature of the issue is that holders have the option to redeem the notes, but if they elect to do so they must be willing to accept a lower rate of interest.

It works this way: On any July anniversary date, holders can request to switch from the perpetual FRN to an FRN maturing in four years. Interest on the four-year note is to be set without any margin

at the mean of the bid-offer interbank rate, or the equivalent to 1/16-point below Libor.

On any anniversary date, this four-year note may be switched back into a perpetual note earning 4-point over Libor. A minimum coupon of 5 1/4 percent is assured on both the perpetual and four-year notes.

Sweden is paying commissions totaling 35 basis points to sell the notes and is using the proceeds to repay older, more expensive Euro-market borrowings. So far this year, Sweden has raised the international capital market for about \$3 billion at historically low cost to repay older syndicated bank credits.

According to the conversion price table at which the above-mentioned Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company will be adjusted effective immediately after each record date. The conversion price in effect prior to such adjustment is Yen 899.70 per share of Common Stock, and the adjusted conversion price will be Yen 848.50 per share of Common Stock.

YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.

5% Convertible Debentures due December 31, 1986

Par value to Section 3.06 of the Company's Indenture dated as of August 1, 1981, relating to the above-mentioned Debentures, is hereby given as follows:

1. On May 28, 1984, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to make a free distribution of shares of its Common Stock to shareholders of record as of June 28, 1984 in Japan (June 29 in New York City), at the rate of 0.06 new share for each share held.

2. Accordingly, the conversion price at which the above-mentioned Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company will be adjusted effective immediately after each record date. The conversion price in effect prior to such adjustment is Yen 899.70 per share of Common Stock, and the adjusted conversion price will be Yen 848.50 per share of Common Stock.

YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.

By The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company as Trustee

Dated: June 15, 1984

Net Asset Value on June 7, 1984

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S.\$2.08 per U.S.\$1 unit

MODERN BANKING IN THE FINEST ROYAL TRADITION

SOLID PERFORMANCE BY HYPO-BANK IN 1983

Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank AG, Munich, had a good year in 1983. Group assets rose by 5.5% to over DM 97 billion. Interest surplus increased by 23.7% to DM 1.5 billion. Total assets of the parent company advanced by DM 3.6 billion to DM 64 billion, with an appreciable rise in net earnings.

Pursuing a policy of profit-oriented growth, Hypo-Bank strengthened its international business in 1983, especially commercial transactions and fee-related activities. Significant steps were also taken to broaden the Bank's already extensive correspondent banking capabilities.

The London and New York branches alone contributed materially to the year's results. In its 12th year of Euromarket activity, the wholly-owned Luxembourg subsidiary, HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A., increased its total assets by 11% to Lfr. 139 billion and continued to expand its private banking services.

Supported by its own offices at home and abroad, partnership in ABECOR, and a mobile team of banking professionals, Hypo-Bank's service potential spans the globe. For your copy of our 1983 Annual Report, contact our International Department, A/PK, Theatinerstrasse 11, D-8000 Munich 2, Telephone: (89) 2366-1, Telex: 5-286535, S.W.I.F.T.: HYPO DE MM.

Highlights of our consolidated Balance Sheet for 1983

	in million DM
Total assets consolidated	97,144
(Total assets parent company)	69,984
Total loans	78,743
General banking	31,147
Mortgage banking	47,596
Total deposits and long-term liabilities	93,141
General banking	44,487
Mortgage banking	48,654
Capital and reserves	2,056
Share capital	539
Reserves	1,517



Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank AG
München

**Thursday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M. 6,640,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 3,730,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE NATIONALE

COMPAGNIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL N° P 3574

La Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa lance un appel d'offres international en vue d'acquiescer les engins miniers énumérés ci-après, destinés à l'exploitation souterraine dans les mines de phosphate du bassin de Gafsa :

- 10 chargeurs sur pneus de 1 CUY;
- 2 chargeurs sur pneus de 2 CUY;
- 1 chargeur sur pneus à fourche;
- 1 chargeur sur pneus de 3 CUY;

Les entreprises intéressées par cet avis peuvent retirer le dossier d'appel d'offres contre le paiement de la somme de 100 dinars (cent dinars), à notre service général, 9 rue du Royaume-de-l'Arabie-Soudaite 1055, Tunis R.P.

Les offres en 6 exemplaires et en langue française, doivent parvenir au nom de Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa, 2130 Melkoul, Tunisie, avant le 4 juillet 1984 à 9 heures, l'enveloppe extérieure devra obligatoirement porter la mention suivante :

Appel d'offres N° P 3574

Engins Miniers

Ne pas ouvrir avant le 4/7/1984

L'ouverture des plis publics aura lieu le 4 juillet 1984, à la Direction des Achats à Melkoul, à 9 heures.

Toute offre non parvenant par teléfax ou après cette date ne sera pas prise en considération.

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Bid. U.S. \$5. Asked: U.S. \$5.75

As of date: June 14, 1984.

R. P. S.

FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BY

Kalverstraat 112, 3rd Floor

1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland

Phone: (0) 20-59477/22973, Tlx: 1853.

TECHNO-SCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS N.V.

BO. U.S. \$45. ASK. U.S. \$5.35

AS AT DATE: JUNE 14, 1984

TOWER SECURITIES B.V.

HERENGRAAT 495

1817 ST AMSTERDAM

TELEPHONE: (020) 36 25 21

TELEX: 15294 (TOWER NQ)

**SILVER SPUR
SILVER SPIRIT**

Paris delivery tax free
FF. 786000 & 682000

ROLLS ROYCE

FRANCO BRITANNIC

25, rue P.-V. Couturier, 92300 Levallois

Tel.: (01) 757.50.80. Telex 620 420

JAGUAR - ROVER - RANGE ROVER

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	14	14	AMZN	.02	3.6	5	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	AT&T	.44	7.7	12	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	IBM	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	MSFT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	GOOG	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	DISC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WALT	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	UNIV	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	WDC	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	14	14	INTL	.25	2.5	13	12	12	14	14	14	14

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

THE CITY

...New York City

THE AVENUE

...Fifth Avenue

THE TOWER

...Republic Bank Tower

Republic National Bank of New York—one of the largest and most prestigious financial institutions—is inviting a select group of corporations from the international business community to share its World Headquarters.

The location is ideal—at the very heart of midtown. A ten minute walk from Grand Central Station, Penn Station and the Port Authority Bus Terminal.

Republic Bank Tower combines the best of modern design with the eloquence of landmark architecture. Featuring a dramatic north facade of floor-to-ceiling glass, The Tower provides an unobstructed panorama of the city's breathtaking skyline. Several exceptional floors of 13,200 square feet each are available for summer 1984 occupancy.

Fifth Avenue is, of course, the address of the finest international shops. In Republic Bank Tower several shops on Fifth Avenue are available for finer retail establishments.

For information contact:
Marie M. Merzon at Republic Bank Tower
452 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018
Telephone (212) 930-6119
Telex (RCA) 234967; (W.U. Int.) 620274; (ITT) 421434

WINZEN

TORONTO, CANADA

CONDOMINIUM INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

4 YEARS GUARANTEED RETURN FROM CAN. \$40,500. DOWN

- No expenses to be paid by purchaser
- Varied, attractive purchase plans
- Up to 10% net guaranteed return over a four year period
- Price range — from CAN\$81,000. to CAN\$127,000.
- Apartment sizes from 1,188 sq. ft. (111 m²) to 2,010 sq. ft. (187 m²)

In addition, purchaser benefits from the following:

- Constant appreciation in value
- Desirable location within Toronto, one of the best cities to invest in, throughout North America
- Modern conveniences and recreation facilities
- Fully rented, professional property management services

WINZEN CORPORATION LIMITED

Attn: Marketing Manager, 67 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5E 1J8
Tel.: (416) 863-0271 Telex 05245071

• Winzen offers comprehensive services to potential immigrating entrepreneurs.

ROMANTIC 15th CENTURY MOORISH CASTLE FOR SALE

Built by the rulers of Islamic Andalusian Spain in 1476, 15 km. from the city of Granada.

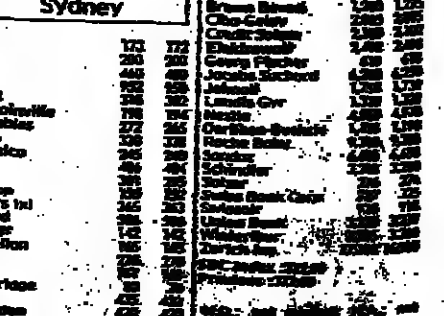
Fully restored to luxurious living conditions, 9 bedrooms, 4 large reception salons, 6 modern baths, central heating, 2 car garage, large swimming pool, internal and external telephones, TV surveillance and more.

Beautiful landscaped gardens set in 4,800 sq.m. of land fully enclosed by 3 m high stone walls.

Fully furnished with owners private collection of Islamic antiques.

Can be viewed during the month of July.

Contact owner's attorney:
Dr. H. SCH



The 1984 Herald Tribune Audience Survey

A message to our readers from Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune is unique in being a worldwide newspaper, with more than 153,000 copies sold each day in 164 countries. But this international distribution also presents us with a unique problem: how can we learn about our readers, their interests and characteristics?

We need to know about you. Whether you are a regular reader or someone who is seeing the paper for the first time—whether you are traveling or at home—whether you are reading in an office or a cafe or an airplane—we very much need your help, right now, in order to give an accurate picture to our editors and to advertisers.

Won't you please take a few minutes to complete this confidential questionnaire and return it to Research Services Limited, the independent, London-based organization which conducts the survey for us? If you are rushed, won't you at least pull out this page and save it until a moment is available to you?

You can return the questionnaire either using the folding instructions on the reverse or your own envelope. As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation of one U.S. dollar for each participant. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published in September.

This audience research is extremely important to us—and we earnestly hope for your cooperation.

With our warmest thanks,

Lee W. Huebner

Please indicate which charity you prefer:

☐ CANCER RESEARCH ☐ UNICEF ☐ INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Your Reading

1. Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

Postal subscription: At home ☐ Hotel delivered ☐
Postal subscription: At work ☐ Bought at newsstand ☐
Home delivered ☐ Airplane ☐
Office delivered ☐ Elsewhere ☐

2. How often do you usually read or look at the International Herald Tribune?

5-6 days a week ☐ Less often than once a week ☐
3-4 days a week ☐ First time reader ☐
1-2 days a week ☐ Only see when traveling ☐

3. How many other people (including household and/or business colleagues) usually read your copy of the IHT?

One ☐ Four or more ☐
Two ☐ No-one else ☐
Three ☐ More than one, but don't know how many ☐

We will pass to the editors (anonymously of course) any comments you wish to make about the IHT. Space is provided on the reverse side. But first may we ask you to complete the rest of this page?

International Communications & Travel

4. Approximately how many times in the last month in your business or professional capacity have you...

Made or received any international telephone calls:

None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Made or received telephone calls to/from North America:

None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Sent or received international telexes or facsimiles:

None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Freighted or couriered documents internationally:

None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

5. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken during the last 12 months?

None ☐ 1-5 ☐ 6-11 ☐ 12-24 ☐ 25+ ☐

6. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the last 12 months?

Australia/N.Z. ☐ U.S.A. East Coast ☐ Singapore ☐
Rep. South Africa ☐ U.S.A. West Coast ☐ Hong Kong ☐
Africa ☐ Other U.S.A. ☐ Other S.E. Asia ☐
Central/S. America ☐ European countries ☐ Gulf States ☐
Canada ☐ Japan ☐ Saudi Arabia ☐
Other Arab States ☐

Any other destinations ☐

(Write in) _____

7. Which class of air travel do you normally use on business trips a) for long trips (over four hours) and b) for short trips (up to four hours)?

Long trips (4+ hours) Short trips (under 4 hours)

First class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business class or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full fare economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Your Business Life

8. Do you work in an establishment employing five people or more?

Yes ☐ Go to Q. 9 No ☐

If no, are you...

a) Otherwise employed ☐ Write in occupation _____
Or b) Not in employment (check appropriate box below).

Retired ☐ Housewife ☐
Student ☐ Other ☐

If you have checked a or b above, continue on with Q. 14.

9. How many people are there in the establishment in which you work, including yourself? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address).

5-9 ☐ 100-999 ☐
10-49 ☐ 1,000-4,999 ☐
50-99 ☐ 5,000+ ☐

10. What is your company's principal activity?

Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	Banking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil Industries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engineering/Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stockbroking/Investments	<input type="checkbox"/>
Computers/Data Processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Management Consultancy/Accounting Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer Goods Manufact.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Financial Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advertising/PR/Publishing/Broadcasting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal or Medical Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Imports/Exports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation/Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arts, Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government/Civil Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Business or Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Armed Forces/Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Write in) _____

11. What is your job title or position?

Proprietor/Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chairman/President	<input type="checkbox"/>	Executive Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
Managing Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clerical	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Write in) _____

12a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Check all which apply).

Domestic Banking Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portfolio/Pension Fund Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
International Banking Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corporate Finance/Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insurance Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
		None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

12b. For which of the following goods and services are you part of the Management team which is usually responsible for company decision-making? (For each category listed, check level of involvement).

Computer and Office Equipment	Responsible	Not Responsible	Not relevant to company
Computers: Main frame (\$25,000+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minis (\$10,000-25,000)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Micros (under \$10,000)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Terminals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Software purchase/Bureau selection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office Photocopiers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facsimile Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Word Processors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone Systems/Switchboards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Network Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Telecommunication Equip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Goods and Services	Responsible	Not Responsible	Not relevant to company
Company Cars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aircraft and related equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Premises/Industrial Site Selection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant/Plant equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientific instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conference/Exhibition/Trade Fair Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising/Marketing Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Recruitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Do you have responsibility for the policies or operations of your company outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Company only operating in one country ☐

About You ...

14a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in _____

14b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in _____

14c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than six months ☐ 6-12 months ☐ 1-5 years ☐ More than 5 years ☐

15. Are you ...

Male ☐ Female ☐

16. What is your age?

Under 25 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 55-64 ☐
25-34 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 65 or over ☐

17. Which educational level have you obtained?

Doctorate/Higher university degree ☐
University degree/equivalent professional qualification ☐
Secondary or High School ☐
Other ☐

... And Your Household

18. How many adults and children, including yourself, are in your household?

One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four or more ☐

19. How many cars are there in your household (including company-owned cars)?

None ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three or more ☐

20. How many times have you and/or members of your household made or received personal telephor calls in the last month?

(Any) International ☐ None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
To/from North America ☐ None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

21. Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

Stocks & Shares (excluding Government securities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collectables: antiques, paintings, coins, stamps, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stock Options	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gold	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commodities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other precious metals/gems	<input type="checkbox"/>
Currency Options	<input type="checkbox"/>	Main home	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eurobonds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Second home	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corporate Bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other land/Real Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>
US Municipal Bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts	<input type="checkbox"/>		

22. Which if any of these cards do you use nowadays?

Access/Mastercard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barclaycard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diners Club	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eurocard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carte Bleue	<input type="checkbox"/>	ATC	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Gold	<input type="checkbox"/>	Visa Gold	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Air Travel Card)	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Visa	<input type="checkbox"/>	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

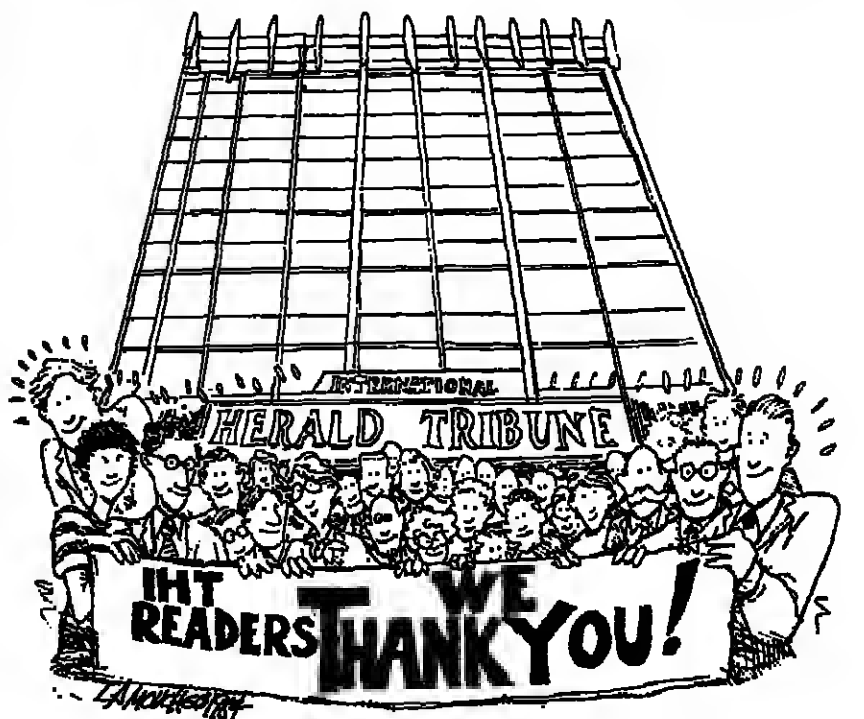
23a. Into which of the following groups does your household annual income before tax from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency).

Up to \$25,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$100,000 to under \$150,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$25,000 to under \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$150,000 to under \$200,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$200,000 to under \$250,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$75,000 to under \$100,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$250,000+	<input type="checkbox"/>

Or annual income in own currency (Write in) _____

23b. What is the main currency in which you receive your salary from employment?

Write in name of currency _____ Not in employment ☐



RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.

Station House Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6DE England Telephone 01-893 1339 Telex 623750
6th June 1984

Mr. Lee Huebner,
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly sur Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1984 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

We will supply the overall results of the survey to you for publication in the IRT in September 1984.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell

Executive Directors:

Mr. ED Mercer (Chairman)
Mr. J. E. Smith (Chairman)
Mr. J. E. Smith (Chairman)
Mr. J. E. Smith (Chairman)

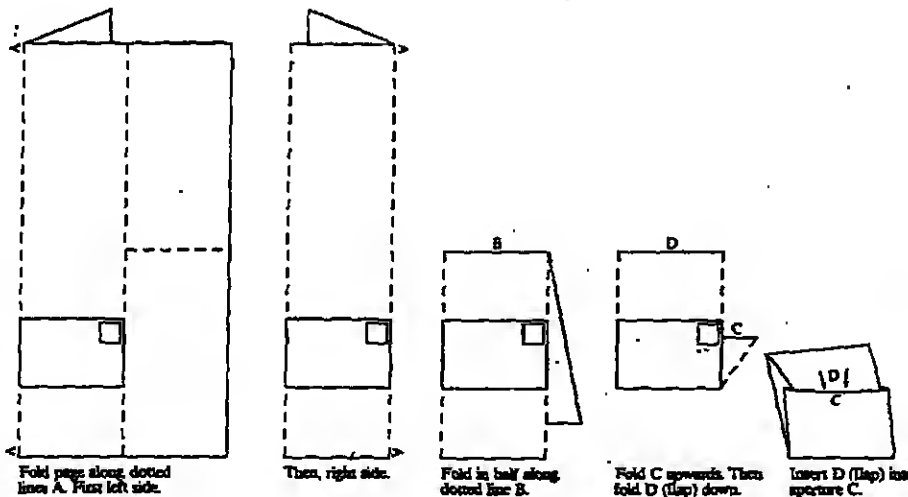
Executive Directors:

Mr. J. E. Smith (Chairman)
Mr. J. E. Smith (Chairman)
Mr. J. E. Smith (Chairman)

Regional Office: 100 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4JD

Registered in England Number 404691
A.M.
S.O. Member of AMSC Association of Market Survey Organisations.
UK Member of IMRA International Research Association.

D (FLAP)



AFFIX
STAMP
HERE

MRS. DAWN MITCHELL
RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED
STATION HOUSE
HARROW ROAD
STONEBRIDGE PARK, WEMBLEY
MIDDLESEX HA9 6DE
ENGLAND

P654321

C (INSERT FLAP HERE)

